

212

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XXIII.

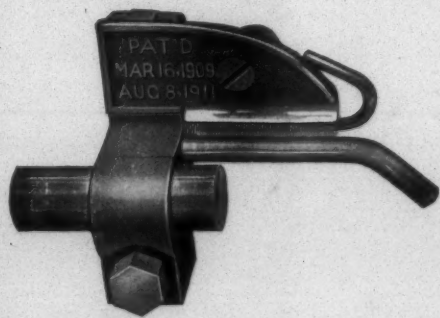
CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1922.

NUMBER 13

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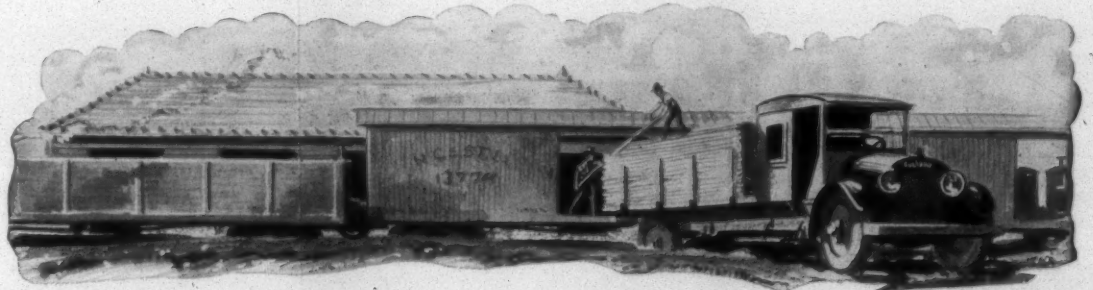
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VOL. XXIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1922.

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North Carolina Child Labor Law

The only child labor law effective in North Carolina now is the State law, which, it is claimed, is as effective as the national law.

Heretofore, or since the rulings of the North Carolina State Child Welfare Commission announced rulings on the basis of the State law regulating child labor, the State law has applied to all places of work except in mills, factories, canneries, workshops and manufacturing establishments, in which the laws were enforced through national agencies.

Now, however, these laws are to be enforced by the State child welfare commission, with the county superintendent of public welfare as the executive officer.

The rulings were revised and passed on September 6, 1921, the members of the commission being E. C. Brooks, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; W. S. Rankin, secretary of the State Board of Health, and Mrs. Clarence Johnson, Commissioner of Public Welfare, chairman.

The rulings on the child labor law, along with the laws, sections 5 and 6, chapter 100, Public Laws of 1919, follow:

Section 5. Provided, that no child under the age of 14 years shall be employed or permitted to work in or about or in connection with any mill, factory, cannery, workshop, manufacturing establishment, laundry, bakery, mercantile establishment, office, hotel, restaurant, barber shop, bootblack stand, public stable, garage, place of amusement, brick yard, lumber yard, or any messenger or delivery service, except in cases and under regulations prescribed by the commission hereinafter created.

Section 6. Provided, that no person under 16 years of age shall be employed or permitted to work at night in any of the places or occupations referred to in section 5 of this act, between the hours of 9 p. m. and 6 a. m., and no person under 16 years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in or about or in connection with any quarry or mine.

Rulings.

The State Child Welfare Commission, in executive session on August 6, 1919, made the following rulings, which have the force of law:

1. No child of any age under 16 years shall be permitted to work in

any of the occupations mentioned in section 5, before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 9 o'clock at night. This ruling is made mandatory by section 6, and the law gives no discretion to the commission to modify the same.

2. No girl under 14 years of age shall be permitted to work in any of the occupations mentioned in section 5. The reason for this is that if the womanhood of the State is to be properly conserved in the future, girls of tender age certainly should not be allowed to run the dangers of association inherent in employment in public places.

3. No child under 14 years of age shall be employed in any of the occupations mentioned in section 5 for more than eight hours in any one day.

4. (Revised September 6, 1921.) Boys between 12 and 14 years of age may be employed in the enumerated occupations when the public school is not in session when it is shown to the county superintendent of public welfare or other authorized agent of the commission that the proposed employment is not to the injury of the health or morals of the child. But in no case shall such employment be legal until a certificate has been issued by the County Superintendent of Public Welfare or other authorized agent of the commission on blanks furnished by the State Commission. Before determining the question the County Superintendent of Public Welfare or other authorized agent may, if he deem it necessary, require a physical examination of the child by the public health officer or other practicing physician. The employment certificate is to be issued only upon documentary evidence or proof of age as required by the commission.

5. During the time that the public school is in session boys between 12 and 14 years of age may be employed on Saturday and out of school hours on the same conditions as above, provided that such employment does not interfere with their school work. Where school officials have provided for what is known as continuation schools, and where arrangement has been made to make the outside employment a unit of the school work, boys of this age may be, in specific cases, allowed to be occupied in employment during school hours for a limited

time, at the discretion of the superintendent of the school.

The State Child Welfare Commission, in executive session on September 6, 1921, made the following rulings, which have the force of law:

6. No child claiming to be 14 or 16 years of age, but whose actual age is doubtful, shall be permitted to work in any of the occupations mentioned in sections 5 and 6 until an age certificate has been issued by the Superintendent of Public Welfare or other authorized agent of the commission in accordance with the provisions required in section 10 of this act. The design of this section is to insure the proper enforcement of the compulsory school law, to prevent the employment of any person contrary to the law, and to free the employer from liability to this act. An age certificate to be issued only upon documentary evidence or proof of age as required by the commission.

7. On and after March 1, 1922, the Superintendent of Public Welfare and other authorized agents of the commission shall require a school record of evidence for any child under 16 years of age who makes application to engage in employment in any of the occupations mentioned in sections 5 and 6 before issuing either an employment certificate or age certificate. The school record to be prepared by school official or teacher in accordance with the approved code for children and the accredited record system for schools approved by the Department of Education.

8. On and after March 1, 1922, the Superintendent of Public Welfare and other authorized agent of the commission shall require a physical examination by a health officer or practicing physician, upon forms approved by the commission, of any child under 16 years of age who makes application for employment, except in cases where the child has received physical examination by a medical officer of the State Bureau of Medical Inspection of Schools.

9. The Superintendent of Public Welfare is specially designated and commissioned as the authorized agent of the State Child Welfare Commission in the several counties to assist in enforcing and carrying out the provisions of the child labor law and other acts relative to business and industry. In this position equal care is required to supervise

and direct those employed, and to correct any influence that would injure the welfare of any person or contribute to truancy or delinquency of any child.

10. The Superintendent of Public Welfare and other authorized agents of the commission shall suspend any certificate for employment when a condition is found that will injure the health or morals of a child, pending the action of the commission, or revoke any certificate issued on false evidence.

It is to be noted that the law does not prohibit the employment of children in occupations other than those enumerated in section 5, such as farming and domestic employment. It is assumed, also, that it does not affect children who are kept by their parents under their direct personal control in or about places owned and operated by the parents themselves, except in prohibited hours. Thereason for this is that parents are supposed to control and care for their own children wherever they may be with them.

The commission feels that it should call the attention of parents, public officers, ministers, educators, social workers, and thinkers, and the public generally, to the fact that the Legislature intended this act to be a measure for child welfare and to solicit the aid and co-operation of all in securing the beneficent purpose intended. To this end it is necessary to make every possible effort to provide wholesome conditions of environment for children, while not in school or employed. Such environment must depend upon better home influences, more parental thought and care, and more public co-operation in the way of playgrounds and other wholesome recreation. It is still true that an "idle brain is the devil's workshop," and juvenile delinquency arises in nearly all cases from idleness or lack of proper direction of youthful energy.

British Manufacturing Acid Proof Cloth.

Samples of acid proof cloth suitable for laboratory coats, aprons, leggings, gloves, etc., recently perfected in Lancashire have been received by the textile division of the Department of Commerce. Prices quoted for 36-inch goods vary from 3s-4 1-2 to 5s per yard.

Character of Southern Mill Workers

(By Frank H. Neely, Atlanta, Ga., before American Society of Mechanical Engineers.)

The Odyssey of the Southern worker is the story of his wanderings brought about by various economic and industrial changes that the South has undergone in the last one hundred or more years. The tale is picturesque in setting, emotional in action, and certainly inspiring in its present denouement.

Scattered loosely over a large territory, we find in the year 1800 many districts whose inhabitants are artisans, come over from England, Scotland, Ireland, Germany and Holland. These people were essentially of a manufacturing turn, and made of the South an industrial country, so much so, that up to 1810 the manufactured products of Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia were greater in value and variety than those of all the New England States.

This aspect continued until the invention of the cotton gin in 1793 by Eli Whitney which changed the whole face of the picture. Almost immediately cotton raising proved of such profit that all manufacturing was stopped and the artisan had in reality "lost his job." He was not an agriculturist, but wanted a high wage for a new pursuit which he was not able to control because of different training and lack of sufficient numbers. Cotton raising was so profitable that it behooved the Southern planter to acquire all the land and slaves he could, as cotton brought over twenty-five cents per pound during the next forty years. The artisan was forced by this development to move farther back away from the plains, which were highly suitable for cotton raising towards the mountains, where he formed a social group, with manners and customs of his own. He made now only the articles that he needed for the use of his family, for the slaves were taught all the homely arts that were needed for life on the plantations.

By 1860 these people were thoroughly settled near the foothills of the Blue Ridge where they became small farmers raising some cotton and grain, and carrying on small trades.

The call to arms in 1861 was answered not only by the men, but also by all boys who had reached the age of sixteen. After the four years of struggle, the man-power of the South was depleted, plantations devastated and neglected, railroads torn up, bridges wrecked, the whole country, battle-scarred and desolate. Men straggled back to towns that were no more, living was precarious; men were broken in body and spirit, and their land and tools in no condition for the resumption of work.

Among those who formerly were in condition to help the less fortunate, there was scarcely any difference, for the whole economic and social structure had been upset by the abolition of slavery.

The emergence from this condi-

tion was necessarily slow. The transition from an agricultural country employing slave labor to one semi-agricultural and manufacturing was difficult and the years 1865 to 1872 were unfruitful in the development of manufacturing establishments.

However, one by one, cotton mills were built, and once more, these artisans of the years before slavery, came into their own and began to be what they now are, the foundation of the cotton mill industry.

These first mills, then, and their builders were heralded at that time as the saviours of widows and children, who were largely without means of support, and the editorials of the day lauded the enterprise of these men and looked upon their activities as a godsend to the South and its population.

The Southern Worker.

The characteristics of the industrial workers of the South make them at the same time good and bad factory artisans. Living largely in the mountains and by means of their own devices, they have had only such necessities of life as a poorly managed and fertilized farm would yield. Having no educational advantages, they are ignorant, in many cases illiterate; having for generations lived to themselves, they are sometimes unmoral, seldom immoral; but pre-eminently, because of their ancestry, they are proud. To some extent their word can be depended upon. They have common sense and are generous to a fault, yet their prejudices will sway them at times to unreasonable ends. They are improvident and wasteful, yet understand basic principles of business because of actual experience on their farms, which has taught them that they who do not produce cannot eat. It is easy for them to understand that a business may fail, because many times their crops have failed. They are of a mechanical turn of mind because of the necessity through generations of shoeing their own horses, sharpening their plows, and doing carpentry work around their own homes and those of their neighbors.

When properly approached and when they are not distrustful of their leaders, they are easy to stimulate. From the time when their mode of life dated back to the period when they felt a certain aristocracy due to slavery surroundings, following through to the present day, they developed a sort of cult, and one must understand not only their present conditions, but also the conditions generations back to comprehend fully their frame of mind and overcome their strong prejudices. Their lack of training of hand and mind makes them difficult at first as factory workers, but their knowledge of the English language makes them, when trained, a group of the most satisfactory and able artisans.

Every point of leadership must be exerted to encourage the untrained and unlettered worker to exercise

the proper effort for accomplishment. Response is not quick, but when once trained, he develops skill and ability, which added to his native stability, enables him to outclass in many cases the workers of other sections of the country. Manufacturers of the South have never understood that pride in artisanship is one of the prime moving forces of the Southern worker. Moreover his home training has developed his respect for authority; he has lived in a patriarchy, in which the whole family follow the laws laid down by the father.

Eastern Immigrant Labor.

When, then, the Southerner comes to work in a factory, he already has that respect for authority which is lacking in the immigrant worker who has come to America only recently; searching, expecting, and demanding freedom from every American institution, national and local, civic and commercial. The newcomer ignores the voices of his parents who have not yet learned our language and our customs, and he totally misunderstands the symbolism of the Statue of Liberty.

Foreign workers in New York, Boston, or Philadelphia, make of the factory a veritable tower of Babel, speaking various languages, unimpressed with the fundamental principle that they who would eat must work, failing to realize that the "tools belong to the hands that can wield them." They cannot be made to see that production is the source of all wealth and that buildings and equipment are of no avail unless properly organized to produce. They cannot be made to understand the parallel between the idle farm, and an unproductive factory. Deceived at times by unscrupulous management, they are skeptical and distrustful, so that a satisfactory understanding with them is difficult. They are suspicious of authority, and are continually looking for injustices. Such a frame of mind constantly aggravates actual conditions. The result is an unstable working force, difficult to control. There are continual demands of unreasonable individuals; there are high training costs brought about largely by lack of understanding of the instructions given by English speaking foremen to the many-language workers.

Middle Western Workers.

In St. Louis and New Orleans we find conditions which make for better factory control as there is a stability which is due to the predominance of German and French elements. These people have been in these sections of the country for more than a generation. They have learned confidence in the constituted authority of organization. They can speak the language, and are more energetic and better educated and more intelligent than the Southern worker. They take training quickly in particular trades, yet their stickability is somewhat less than that of the Southerner.

The control and operation of plants in widely separated sections of the country present, then, prob-

lems of management that involve not only the differences of the men in control, but also present the differences of the individuals and the characteristics that make up the working force.

When we were training an army we had discipline born of military necessity. The rapidity of the training depended on the ability to discipline the soldier regardless of his type, or the locality of the training camp, and on enforced uniform methods.

If uniform results are to be secured in factory organizations, certain well-defined methods of control must be practiced. Not having the absolute power of the army, our discipline must be built on leadership, fair play, and the necessities of the plant as a whole. All workers must be judged by their performance, as shown by fair, equitable, and scientifically set standards.

When the Gantt methods began years ago to point the questioning finger at our many organizations throughout the United States, they inspired the campaign for facts, which facts every honest factory manager had to answer sooner or later. The eternal question of why the fall-down, if honestly answered, placed the responsibility upon the managerial control of the plant, and in most all cases showed that the worker was the scape-goat.

Good Management Essential.

The answer always lay in planning, scheduling, disciplining, and training. The most important of these elements of good management as we view the many kinds of people in the various parts of the country, is training. It is comparatively easy to plan the work in New York or to schedule a factory's operations in San Francisco, but the accomplishment of such plans and the carrying out of such schedules is absolutely dependent upon the training, discipline, and control of the organization wherever located.

During the most trying period that the productive forces of industry have ever passed through, our experience has proved that equal results can be secured regardless of the locality of the factory or the type of the worker. We further know that such results only come with the proper training and that such training is only possible when all favoritism is eliminated from an organization and well defined principles of discipline are insisted upon among our superintendents.

The South needs training schools to teach all arts. Having been raised through the generations to do things in a crude manner, no artisanship has been taught to the mass. The South needs leaders in the management of every industry. Specific and scientific methods of training and scientific methods of carrying on operations must be developed. The worker cannot train himself—he needs help—he needs instruction, and must have it.

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One of the important contributions of the Engineer to Industry is to lead the way to better and more economical methods.

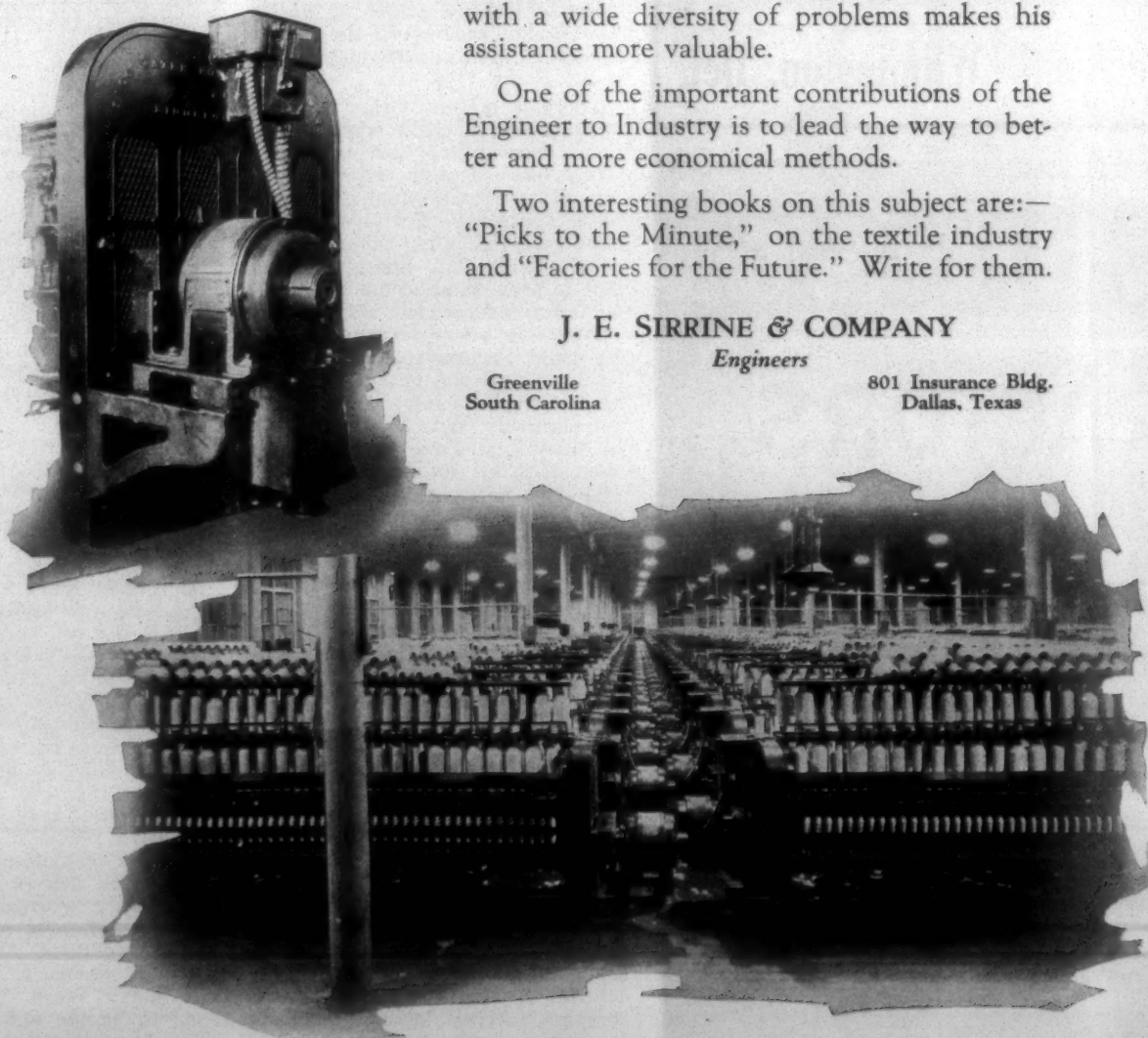
Two interesting books on this subject are:—"Picks to the Minute," on the textile industry and "Factories for the Future." Write for them.

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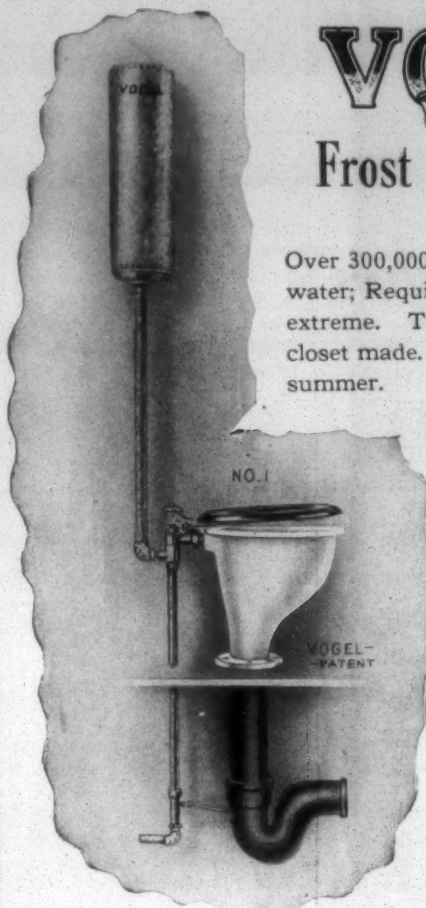


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Child Labor Legislation.

The Supreme Court's annulment of the Federal tax on profits made by the employment of children is not to be mistaken for a sentence of children to labor. There is no taint of exploitation of children in the decision of a Chief Justice whose administration as president was marked by the establishment of the Children's Bureau under a woman Chief of Department. The Supreme Court merely declares invalid unsound legislation, and refers the subject of child labor to the States, where it properly belongs. The real question was preventing conflict between State and Federal regulation of the same subject.

The case reached the Supreme Court on appeal from a State which has its own child labor laws, and whose regulations carry a note that rulings under it "do not in any way affect the national Child Labor law." The decision is that the national Child Labor law in no way affects any State child labor laws. The Federal inspectors told employers of children that their compliance with the North Carolina law in no way exempted them from regulation under the Federal law. Thus there was a conflict. The Supreme Court says that if this were allowed the constitutional division between the powers of the States and the nation would be wiped out. The Court praised the motive of the legislation, but condemned the seeking of a good object in unconstitutional ways.

There is nothing either sectional or partisan in child labor legislation. Federal laws have been passed by votes of both parties. Forty-five States have established minimum age laws. Forty-two States have regulated night labor by children. Thirty-four States, with intent to prevent child labor, enacted minimum educational standards or compulsory school attendance laws. No doubt Federal regulation would be more uniform, but it would not necessarily be better. In any case, our political Constitution should not be subordinated to partisan uses, even if they should be popular. This has occurred twice regarding child labor. It may be supposed that the subject will now be allowed to rest in the control of the States. They are nearer to the children than is the nation.

It will be a further gain if Congress should heed the hint not to load general legislation on revenue bills. A formidable list might be made of such indirect legislation under threat of stopping Government functions. As a result of the Court's decision, backward States should now be impelled to extend their child labor laws. On child labor day it was stated that each year a million children leave school too soon, in order to go to work. The Federal law now annulled covered only 15 per cent of the children, and left many occupations uncontrolled. Farm hands, domestic servants, street trades, tenement workers and many others were not protected. Here is a field for the States, and public opinion should quicken their efficiency, while supporting the Court in its province, which is to keep both nation and

States within their due spheres of influence.—New York Times.

Unconditional Welfare.

The decision of the Supreme Court declaring the child labor law unconstitutional, with no dissenting opinion, directs attention anew to a legislative penchant for doing things that are likely to beget popular approval in plain disregard of the organic authority governing the making of statutes. The merits of the prohibition or regulation of child labor are not in any manner assailed by the court's decision; the question was purely whether the law enacted in 1919 was in accord with the Constitution, which reserves to the States the powers not specifically granted to the Federal government.

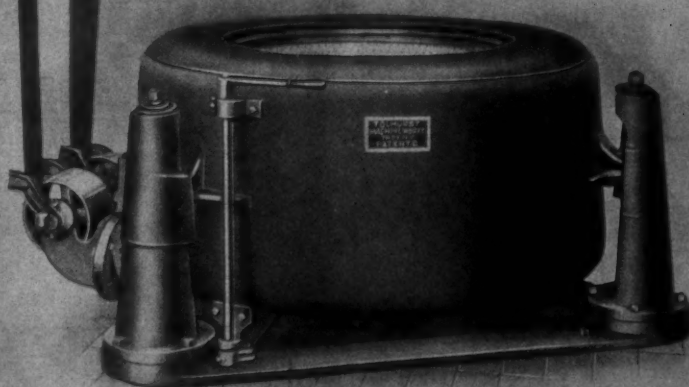
In this particular case it is apparent that Congress was well aware when it was legislating on the subject that there were constitutional barriers in the way of national child labor laws. But as so frequently happens when there is insistent and widespread demand for action to meet a given objective, it became the function of the constitutional lawyers in Congress to devise some way to get around the fundamental law. Instead of passing a bill prohibiting the employment of children under certain ages, which would have been unconstitutional on its face, the same result was aimed at through the imposition of what might seem to be an excise tax. Applying simple common sense to the matter, the Supreme Court said in effect that the powers of the States could not be taken away by the misuse of national powers.

It is frequently charged—and by none more vehemently than members of Congress—that corporations employ lawyers of great ability to devise loopholes for avoidance of the law and to enable the corporations to do things actually proscribed and still keep within the statutes. Yet Congress itself acts in an analogous manner by attempting to crawl through the Constitution. It is setting a poor example to attempt even good acts when subterfuges have to be adopted to disguise obvious constitutional prescriptions.

There has come to exist, moreover, a more or less widespread belief that the courts are inclined to "keep an ear to the ground" and to interpret the Constitution in accordance with popular sentiment concerning the merits of a given question, per se. It is an unhealthy state of mind that has been developed along this line; and it needs a decision now and then affecting some such recognized principle of good as the regulation of child labor to hark the masses and the lawmakers who represent them back to the foundations of the governmental structure. Whether it be wise to enact a constitutional amendment every time that is found to be the only way of providing for legislation by Congress, until all the rights possessed by the States are transferred to the Federal government, is a question by itself. In the meantime, the Constitution (Continued on Page 24)

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SCIENTIFIC LUBRICANTS for SCIENTIFIC LUBRICATION

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Written exclusively for Southern Textile Bulletin by "Old Fixer", a man who has had long & varied experience in this work

Diversifying a Woven Product With Silk.

The silk fiber stands high among other fibers as a material useful for imparting certain characteristics to any spun or woven product in which it may appear. Fabrics made of the product of the silk worm possess a character of richness, fineness and lustre not excelled by any other fiber. If manufactured with a percentage of silk in the threads they will be noted for their improved gloss, and this brilliancy adds to the value of the goods. There are of course many substitutes for the silk fiber and some of these possess brilliancy as well as the other qualities of the genuine silk. In fact, it is usually a silk substitute or a silk thread mixture that is received at the mill for the superintendent to utilize in connection with cotton, wool or other fiber in the manufacture of some kinds of fine dress goods. Some of the substitute fibers, such as mohair, are even better for service than silk in the production of goods requiring strength, durability and elasticity as well as gloss in the finished texture. However, the genuine silk fiber is an exceedingly useful and valuable one in the textile industry and a few remarks concerning it will be made in this installment. Silk is the buff colored or nearly white filament of exceedingly fine constitution which the silk worm spins about itself when entering the chrysalis stage. The silk worm, shown in Figure 1, exists first as an egg, then as larva, chrysalis and adult in turn. The moth, shown in Figure 3, gums the eggs to some substance. The worms remain in the larva state for several weeks, changing their skin a number of times during the period and going without food.

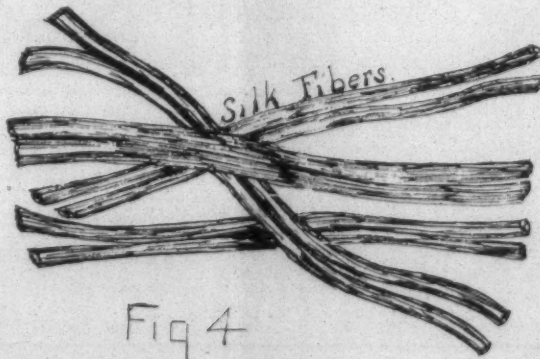
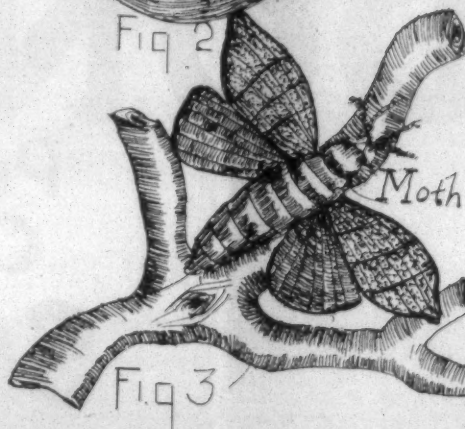
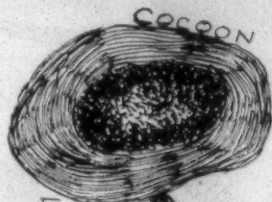
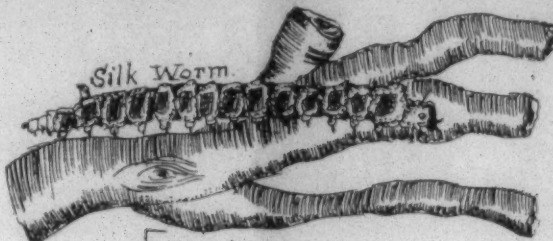
Forming the Silken Strands.

About a week is expended by the worm in the formation of the cocoon, a sectional view of which is shown in Figure 2. The outer layers of the silk are mostly used for waste silk, for it is usually lacking in uniformity and stability. The interior layers of silk are all regular as a rule and are strong, intact and in a continuous thread. Sometimes the layers are placed on one side of the common center so that when winding off the end, the cocoon is not revolved for several yards length of the filament. The silk moth has been formed inside the cocoon and pushes its way out and after the female species lays its eggs it dies.

Only about 15 per cent silk is obtained from a cocoon, as about 65 per cent is moisture and the rest chrysalis and floss.

The Silk Fiber.

A collection of silk fibers is shown in a magnified state in Figure 4. There is not much diversity of physical structure observable in the enlargements. The filaments appear to be more like transparent



glass tubes under the magnifying glass than fibers suitable for use in textile fabrics. Not very many creases can be seen as is the case with the product of the sheep. The fiber of silk might be referred to as a longitudinal substance of a flexible nature, devoid of the cellular formation usually existing in other textile fibers. But the fibers possess a natural brilliancy, fineness, elasticity and powers of endurance that place them high in the estimation of manufacturers of a very

wide range of the best kinds of fabrics.

The fiber has all of the essential qualities to make it an excellent retainer of dyestuffs, with the result that silk will not fade readily when properly colored. It has an affinity for coloring substances that does not exist in many other descriptions of fibers. But what makes the silk stock useful to manufacturers is that it can be used readily in connection with cotton, wool and other fibers to give tone and richness to fabrics that otherwise would not be attractive. In mills where figured plues, mantels, vestings and the more elaborate designs of fabrics are made, silk, of course, forms the principal fiber in the mixes.

In recent years china grass, jute and several other fibers have been treated by ingenious manufacturers in such way that a very bright, shiny thread results. These threads have been used in competition with the real silk articles in the coarser goods. But they cannot be spun to the fineness of the silk strands. Alpaca is also employed in place of silk as the fiber is lustrous and resembles silk in some degree. But like the above mentioned fibers, cannot be drawn and spun to the fine numbers desired and still retain the excellent qualities of the rich silk fibers. Silk strands will retain their power of resistance even when subjected to excessive tension. For example, one may subject a genuine silk ribbon to tension and find that it will not break nearly so soon as a ribbon of equal thickness, and width made from wool or almost any of the fibers. The frictional tests, by which samples are drawn over rough surfaces to ascertain the degree of wear and tear they will stand before going to pieces, will also prove that the silk fabric can successfully compete with any other fabric.

Silk is used in cotton and woolen mills in various forms. Single silks are the threads of silk which have not been doubled and twisted and are used in the single state. Organize silk is manufactured by the combining of two silk ends and twisted in the reverse direction. This class of silk threads is employed for warps as well as for weaving designs in which the threads constitute a minor part, as in hairline effects, checks and patterns requiring but a few silk lines.

Russian flax exports in transit through Esthonia were in January 534.39 long tons and 21.16 long tons of hemp, says Consul Albrecht, Reval.

Odd Lots Cotton

Odd lot orders solicited for the purchase and sale of Cotton for future delivery

Special Attention to Mill and Dealers' Hedges

EDWARD L. PATTON & COMPANY

81 Broad Street, NEW YORK

Interesting Booklet D-33 on Facts Mill Men, Dealers and Growers Should Know, mailed on Request.

Code—Shepperson's

F. J. Domo & Co.

Cotton Brokers

116 Broad St. NEW YORK

Orders Executed For 10 Bales or Multiples Thereof

Members American Cotton Exchange

Six Sound Reasons Why The American Cotton Exchange Is Full Worthy of Patronage

The "AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGE" is the only Cotton Exchange in the United States chartered for the purpose of buying and selling cotton in both Spots and Futures in lots of 10 BALES and multiples thereof.

The "AMERICAN" is also the only Cotton Exchange in the country whose contracts call for delivery to be made in the ten most advantageously located cities of the South in addition to New York. The great value of this plan is too apparent to require detailed comment here.

After a little over two years the "AMERICAN" has achieved exactly that which THE LARGEST COTTON EXCHANGE IN AMERICA had accomplished at the end of its twenty-third year, the memberships on the "AMERICAN" selling today for the same price as those on the older exchange sold at that time.

The volume of business transacted on the floor of the "AMERICAN" daily, weekly and monthly has made the marvelous increase of OVER 3,000 per cent in just two years, proving beyond all dispute that the Exchange is fully meeting a long felt commercial need.

The "AMERICAN" owns and occupies its own office building in the financial center of New York City, and in addition to being self-supporting is even now making substantial net profits—and remember only a good beginning has been made.

CHARTERED by the State of New York, efficiently guided by officials whose many years' practical experience with every phase of cotton, from planting to manufacturing, gives them mature executive judgment, and embracing numerous active members of proven capacity and trustworthiness as brokers, THE AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGE is deserving of the support of all who are interested in Cotton.

OF INTEREST TO ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN COTTON

Any of the Members of THE AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGE, Inc., listed below will be glad to open up negotiations with Mill Owners, Planters, Merchants and Cotton Factors with reference to handling their "Hedges" in any amounts from ten bales up on a marginal basis of TEN DOLLARS per bale. These firms will also furnish FREE Weekly Market Letters, and gladly give the highest Banking and Commercial Ratings.

Oliver & Houghton
59-61 Pearl St.
New York

A. T. Jennings & Co.
88 Broad Street
New York

E. L. McGuigan & Co.
24 Stone Street
New York

Eblin & Company
33-35-37 S. William St.
New York

Martin & Company
116 Broad St.
New York

Winfield Brothers
25 Broad St.
New York

(These firms are members of The American Cotton Exchange Clearing Association, Inc.)

Making the Most of Floor Space

Floor space costs a great deal of money and about twice what it cost during pre-war times. It makes a big difference upon the return of an investment whether all of the floor space in a plant is occupied and producing or not.

Idle floor space costs more than the initial price of same. It costs just as much for taxes, insurance, upkeep and supervision for idle floor space as for producing floor space. But when idle floor space is carried, the product of the plant costs more than if the idle floor space was not carried. And this additional cost caused by the idle floor space must be charged up to and paid for by the producing floor space.

It can be readily seen that it costs more to manufacture with a surplus floor space than without.

Another consideration. If the floor space which is already occupied can be more economically used, it will reduce the cost. This can be illustrated as follows: If a certain amount of floor space is now producing 50,000 pounds per week, and upon which can be rearranged the machinery and more installed so as to produce 55,000 pounds per week an increase of 10 per cent has been attained. In other words the cost has been reduced 40 per cent and if the manufacturing cost is 25 cents

(Written for the Southern Textile Bulletin by Henry D. Martin)

per pound, a saving of \$1,250 per week is effected. This amounts to \$65,000 per annum. It can thus be understood that our proposition amounts to much money and sense and possesses merit in proportion to the seriousness of the situation.

Showing how our proposition has been carried out into practice. One mill rearranged its carding department. The carding machines were too far apart. By setting them closer together, four more cards could be installed. This enabled them to card better the product already being put through, or to card more stock. They decided to card more stock and this enabled them to put in six more spinning frames.

Another mill had fifty warpers. Each warper occupied 150 square feet of floor space, a total of 8,000 feet. A new creel was devised to be made into four sections instead of the common butterfly type of warper creel which was always made into two sections. The four sections were only five feet long. They were made so that they opened up like a book to facilitate creeling when the empty spools were to be taken out and the full spools put in. This change enabled the warpers to be used so that they occupied

only 3,300 square feet of floor space. This, in turn, effected a clean saving of 4,700 square feet of floor space. At a cost of \$2.00 per square foot it goes to show that fifty warpers can be made in such a way and so arranged that they will operate comfortably upon 3,300 square feet of floor space costing \$6,600 instead of upon 8,000 square feet of floor space and costing \$16,000. Thus saving nearly \$10,000 for the cost of needless floor space.

It needs no convincing arguments to explain that fifty warpers can be operated more economically upon a \$6,600 floor space than upon an investment requiring \$16,000. The saving effected annually on taxes, insurance, interest, depreciation, amounts to over \$3,000 per annum. In this representation, we are not simply theorizing, but stating what has been done in practice—and are real facts.

Another mill had some chain quillers which were equipped with the standard number of spindles. They were set about as closely as they could be set. But the superintendent conceived the good idea of adding an extra row of spindles, thus increasing the capacity of these machines 12 per cent on the

came floor space occupied. Instead of operating these machines with 378 spindles, the extra row added brought the number of spindles up to 420 spindles without requiring additional floor space.

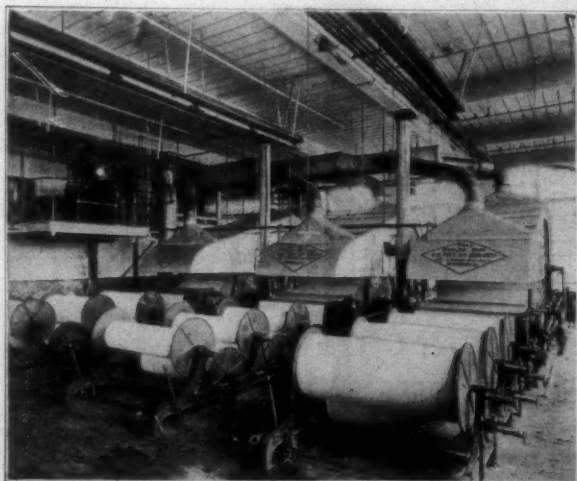
There are many such ways of super-occupation of the floor space. In another mill the beaming frames were changed over so that the frames could wind onto two to four beams instead of only one as previously arranged.

Of course, where the chain quillers were changed over from 378 ends to 420 ends, this in itself increased the floor space efficiency of the warpers by another 12 per cent so that while the warpers were especially built to occupy only about one-half of the floor space, their efficiency was increased about 12 per cent upon the lesser floor space occupied, making a total floor space efficiency of more than 62 per cent over the original space occupied.

These are not dream figures nor fanciful proposals. They are actual figures brought into practice by men who are alertful and doing something besides wearing out office chairs and building air castles.

Among the many ways of increasing the floor space efficiency is to watch the speeds. Belts usually slip. Banding slips. Some machines

(Continued on Page 27)



Portion of Slasher Room, Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., showing installation R. O. Pickens Slasher Hoods

Are You One?

The Objective
(High and Lasting Efficiency)
so uniformly attained by

PICKENS SLASHER HOODS

That their performance records are causing considerable comment and are direct causes for great popularity and demand.

The results of unlimited effort to obtain a combination of **SIMPLICITY, EFFICIENCY and DURABILITY**, are being daily reported by expressions of satisfaction in operation.

"ASK THE MILL THAT USES THEM!"

R. O. PICKENS SLASHER HOOD CO., SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Program of Annual Meeting of Southern Textile Association,
Oceanic Hotel,
Wrightsville, N. C., June 2-3, 1922.

Friday, June 2nd, 10 A. M.

Address of Welcome by Roger Moore of Wilmington, N. C.
Response to Address of Welcome by L. R. Gilbert, Raleigh, N. C.
Address of President, G. A. Johnstone, Winnsboro, S. C.
Address, "Efficiency," by B. M. Nussbaum, New York City.
Discussion, "Cloth Tolerance," led by H. H. Boyd, Charlotte, N. C.
Adjourn.

Afternoon Session,

Friday, June 2nd, 1922, 2 P. M.
Report of F. Gordon Cobb, General Chairman of Sectional Committee Work.

Discussion, "Opening, Mixing and Picking," led by R. B. Burnham, Whitney, S. C.

Adjourn at 3:30 P. M. for surf bathing.

Friday Evening.

Dancing at Lumina Pavillion.

Saturday Morning June 3rd, 10 A. M.

Address by J. D. Hammett, Anderson, S. C.

Report of Chairman of Carders' Division.

Report of Chairman of Spinners' Division.

Report of Chairman of Weavers' Division.

Report of Chairman of Master Mechanics' Division.

Report of Secretary and Treasurer.

Election of Officers.

Business Meeting.

Train Service to Wrightsville.

For the convenience of those who will attend the meeting of the Southern Textile Association at Wrightsville Beach, N. C., the following train schedules from various points are published:

Leave Charlotte 5 p. m.—Arrive Wilmington 12:50 a. m., remain in sleeper until 7:15 a. m. S. A. L.

Leave Charlotte 5 a. m.—Arrive Wilmington 1:10 p. m. S. A. L.

Leave Greensboro 12:30 p. m.—Arrive Wilmington 8 p. m.—A. and Y. to Sanford, A. C. L. to Wilmington, Southern Ry.

Leave Spartanburg 10:40 a. m.—Arrive Wilmington 11:40 p. m. A. C. L.

Leave Columbia 5:40 a. m.—Remain on sleeper; open night before at 9 p. m. Arrive Wilmington 1 p. m. A. C. L.

Leave Greenville 8:30 a. m.—(Southern)—Arrive Wilmington 11:40 p. m. (A. C. L.)

Callaway Mills, Inc., to Locate at 345 Madison Avenue.

The entire tenth floor of the building at 345 Madison avenue, New York, has been leased by the Callaway Mills, Inc., the new selling agency recently organized to represent the Fuller E. Callaway chain of cotton mills. Occupancy is to be taken July 1.

Two appointments of out-of-town representatives have just been com-

pleted by the new concern. M. R. Abbott is to be its agent in Boston, and R. T. Johnson in Chicago. Mr. Abbott was formerly manager of the J. H. Lande & Co. office in Boston, while Mr. Johnson has also been connected with the Lane organization.

Convention of American Cotton Manufacturers Association.

The annual meeting of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association will convene at the Washington Hotel, Washington, D. C., on Friday morning. Owing to the importance of many questions to be considered at this meeting, the attendance is expected to be unusually large. Mill men from all parts of the South will be present when the convention opens at 10 a. m. Friday. The program, as printed in full last week, is of unusual interest and the speakers include some of the leading men of the country.

There will be two sessions of the convention Friday, with the annual banquet Friday evening and then a business meeting Saturday morning. Among the speakers are Secretary Henry C. Wallace, of the department of agriculture, who will discuss the activities of the department with particular reference to the current cotton crop, statistics, estimates, reports and correlated topics having to do with the yield of raw cotton; Thomas O. Marvin, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, who will consider the tariff situation; J. A. Emery, chief counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, who will discuss the trend of legislation in Washington and its bearing on industry; Sir Auckland Geddes, British ambassador; Dr. J. H. Kirkland, of Nashville, Tenn., chancellor of Vanderbilt University, and others.

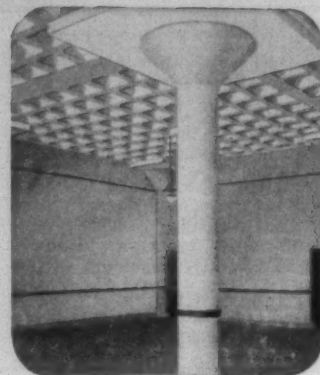
President D. Tyson, of Knoxville, Tenn., will deliver his annual address at the opening session Friday, at which time he will submit certain vital recommendations looking to the development of the industry, particularly in the line of diversification and finishing of products, with a view to bringing the Southern mills into closer and more direct touch with the consuming trade.

Indictment Against Courtenay Interests.

Anderson, S. C., May 23.—A bill of indictment in which the federal government charges Campbell Courtenay, St. John Courtenay, Ashmed Courtenay, Edwin P. Forst, Henry Rutledge Buist and Francis K. Pelsner with conspiracy to defraud the government, was handed the grand jury of the federal court of Western South Carolina district, in session here, this morning.

Additional bills charged Campbell Courtenay and St. John Courtenay with evading the income tax, and a bill charging charging Courtenay with perjury was also handed out. The defendants named in the bill charging conspiracy are named in the indictment as being the officers and directors of the Courtenay Manufacturing Company, of Newry, S. C.

It Wears Like the Wall Itself



Brighten every room in your building with Dixielite. It attracts and reflects more daylight than any other mill white made. It lasts years longer.

Dixielite is pure white and stays pure white. Age cannot turn it yellow nor make it chip, crack or peel. It is the perfect white finish for walls and ceilings. Write for Booklet No. 55, "Keeping in the Spotlight."

OUTSIDE, use Bay State Brick and Cement coating on buildings of brick, cement and stucco—it beautifies and waterproofs. Write for Booklet 77.

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Branch Stores in the Principal Cities

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211-219 47th St. 1524 Chestnut St.

Southern Office Greenville, S. C.

The Bay State

DIXIELITE

Bring your steam drainage problems to the attention of steam drainage specialists.

Drain your steam heated equipment of all condensation and return it direct to your boilers with the Morehead Back-to-Boiler System.

Morehead Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Mich.

DEPARTMENT T

(30)



Our Good Wood Packing Cases are Symbols of Letter Packing Service.

Whether it is regulation Good Wood Packing Cases or whether you require Good Wood Packing Cases made especially to meet your packing needs, you'll find that we know the real meaning of Service and interpret it

S E R V I C E

Hutton & Bourbonnais Co.

Manufacturers of

Good Wood Packing Cases

Drawer 300

HICKORY, North Carolina

You can Guarantee Good Packing to your Customers when you ship in our Good Wood Packing Cases.



IF I WERE BUILDING A MILL



The Contest.

Owing to lack of space, we have not been able to publish the articles contributed to the contest, "If I Were Building a Mill," as rapidly as we planned. We expect to publish the remaining articles within the next few weeks. The high quality of the papers in the contest will make it a difficult matter to select the winners and their decision will be awaited with much interest.

Number Thirty-two.

If I were going to build a cotton mill I would build a 20,000 spindle mill and make No. 30s single carded hosiery yarn. I would select an elevated location with sandy soil near a stream of water, not less than forty gallons per minute, the site to be somewhere in the Piedmont section of the Carolinas. I would lay off village with streets, electric lights, and would build three, four and five-room houses, with all modern conveniences, baths, water lights, etc. My reason for small houses is that they are more practical than large ones. I would have a regular boarding house for men and boys and one for women and girls. I would build Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., moving picture theatre, playgrounds for children, domestic science department for girls to teach them economy. All of this would be for the benefit of employees, as these things add lots to their contentment, and contentment saves money anywhere.

For 20,000 spindles I would erect a building 450 feet long, 125 feet wide, one story 16 feet, with 25-foot monitor from end to end, 10-foot bays in main mill, and 11-foot bays in picker room. My reason for 11-foot bays is that you can pull lap pins on 11-foot centers. I would build 3-foot brick piers and 7-foot windows, steel sash, extending to ceiling. Floor of standard mill construction with tar and gravel foundation. I would have a dust room under picker room 6 feet deep with concrete floor, and a dust flue 6 feet by 6 feet extending three feet above roof. I would build boiler room near center of mill, as you can heat the building cheaper this way than having boiler room at one end.

I would build opening room adjoining cotton warehouse with sufficient room to open two days' run ahead. In this room I would install one Saco-Lowell vertical opener with automatic distributor attached, with fan and condenser in picker room, both overhead, as this gets them off of the floor out of the way. I would also install one waste machine in opening room.

I would install some good fresh water system for drinking purposes, and would use lights with frosted globes with 12-inch porcelain shades, with metal reflectors, as this makes much softer light than clear globes.

Equipment.

Pickers, Saco-Lowell; 3 breakers with 3-blade beaters; 900 r.p.m.; 4 intermediates, 2-blade beaters, 1,000

r.p.m.; 4 finishers, carding beaters, 900 r.p.m. Production 5,000 pounds per 10 hours. With this beater speed, beatings will not be too high, 14-oz. lap, ball bearings on all beaters and fans, individual drive. Atherton adjustable pin grid bars in all machines.

Cards.

80 right-hand cards, cylinders clothed with No. 100 wire; speed 165 r.p.m.; 27-in. doffer, clothed with No. 110 wire, 8 1-2 r.p.m.; 9-in. licker-in, 450 r.p.m. Settings doffer 7, flats 9, licker-in 7, feed plate 7. My reason for setting feed plate this close is that licker-in only combs, and the more time it has on the stock, the better it cleans it, for other settings will be judged by the amount of fly and strips wanted out. I would run 14-oz. lap, 120 draft, would card 60 lbs. per 10 hours. Light carding is the foundation of good hosiery yarn. I would install vacuum stripper.

Drawing.

Would use two processes, 60 deliveries each, 4 deliveries to head, metallic rolls, revolving top clearers, draft 6, double 6, on both processes. Front roll 225 r.p.m. My reason for low roll speed is that the rolls do not jerk the stock out in bunches, as they will with high speed.

Slubbers.

6 slubbers 11x5 1-2, 72 spindles each, draft 4.25; 8 intermediates 9x

4 1-2, 120 spindles each, draft 5.00; 26 fine frames 7x3 1-2, 160 spindles each, draft 6.00; ball bearing top rolls.

As to twist and tension, will have to take condition of room into consideration and judge accordingly. 4-frame drive. All roving machines one-half right-hand and one-half left-hand.

Spinning.

80 spinning frames, 252 spindles each; 1-in. whirl, 8-in. cylinder, 6 1-2 in. traverse, 1 3-4-in No. 2 flange rings, wood thread boards, with guide wires fastened with bolt and nut. My reason for using wood guide boards is that they are not so heavy as metallic boards and therefore do not become loosened up by raising and lowering so quickly and let guide wires get out of plumb.

Medium spindle, 3 1-2 gauge; case hardened front roll; tape drive, 1-2-in. tape; filling wind; spindle speed 7,000 r.p.m., 4-frame drive 1,200 r. p. m. motors.

Would select frames with gearing arrangements to use as large twist gear as possible, so one tooth change in twist will not make very much difference, as it would with a smaller twist gear. Would use large crown gear so one tooth change in draft would not amount to very much. This arrangement will en-

able you to keep better numbers than with smaller gears.

Winding.

14 cone winders, 100 ends each, latest model, individual drive. Would install humidifiers with regulator. Would have few heads around cards to keep down electricity. Would arrange machinery to have wide alley, say, four or five feet in center of mill, for trucking. Would have glass partition between winding and spinning. Also one between spinning and carding. My reason for this is that the carding fill not run good under same conditioning that spinning and winding will. I would install conditioning room near the mill, electric heated with regulator, as good conditioning adds lots to quality of yarn.

It can be seen at a glance how complete the number of machines called for will fit the building with sufficient spare floor. With this layout of machinery and 1 1-16-in. cotton, it will not be necessary to mention building a yarn storage house for the yarn will always be sold.

Slim Jim.

Number Thirty-three.

If I were building a mill, I would build a mill having 25,000 spindles and 650 automatic looms for the production of print cloth, which in my opinion is one of the best all-round sellers on the market at the present date. Although there may be more profit in other classes of goods, my belief is that print cloth, being a standard goods, will hold its own throughout the year and that there will always be more or less a demand for such goods.

Buildings.

Warehouses—Necessary warehouse accommodations with the addition of an opening room containing all necessary openers and mixers. I would have a room built large enough to hold two days' supply of opened cotton for the purpose of ageing and airing.

Spinning, Carding and Picking—This building would be a two-story, rectangular building with all available wall space filled with steel framed windows. A tower built at the center of the front wall for stairway and an overseer's office on the level with each floor. A tower built at the center of the back wall for elevator shaft, male and female toilets. Warp and filling spinning on the top floor. Picking and carding on the ground floor with a fire wall separating the picker room from the card room.

Spooling, Warping, Slashing, Tying-in and Weaving—All of these would be located in a one-story building built up six feet from the level of the ground, with a ventilating monitor through the center of the building.

Machine and Wood Shops—Necessary machines and tools for both to be located in a one-story building back of the main building. This building to be constructed to give good light in order that good accurate work may be done.

BETTER NON-FLUID OIL LUBRICATION

Would You Accept Counterfeit Money?

No, of course not—then why accept a substitute lubricant? Mill men for years have known and proved the qualities of



They Know

NON-FLUID OIL affords the positive lubrication of the best liquid oil but without the waste from dripping spattering or creeping from bearings.

They Know

NON-FLUID OIL keeps in the bearing and off the cotton—not only saving valuable product from oil stains—but lasting longer per application—costing less per month for lubricant.

Genuine NON-FLUID oil has sproket wheel trade mark on every container

Samples sent on request.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO.

401 Broadway New York
Southern Agent, L. W. Thomason, Charlotte, N. C.

Ample Stocks at our Branches:
Charlotte, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.; Atlanta, Ga.; New Orleans, La.

AT LESS COST PER MONTH

Boiler Room—Back of main building adjacent to machine shop and containing two B. & W. chain grate boilers, to furnish steam for slashers and heating also power for fire pump.

Power—I would contract for first-class electric power from the nearest and most convenient hydro-electric power plant.

Air vents would be located in main building for the purpose of providing cool air in summer and hot air in winter.

The best standard system of automatically controlled humidification would be installed.

Fire protection sprinkler heads installed according to insurance specifications.

Sanitary drinking fountains would be installed throughout the mill equipped with ice coils and best obtainable water used.

I would use good middling cotton 1 to 1 1/16-in. staple. To begin with the cotton in the opening room, I would have two openers, each depositing cotton in separate bins. Each bin being large enough to carry a day's supply of opened cotton and thereby allowing the cotton in the other bin to age and air for twenty-four hours. I believe that after the cotton has been opened and allowed for about twenty-four hours to age and air it assumes more nearly its natural state as before being compressed into bales and I am sure that it gives better results in running.

I would convey the opened cotton from the ageing bins to the hoppers in the picker room by means of an automatic conveyor and would endeavor to keep the hoppers two-thirds full at all times.

I would have three processes of pickers—breakers, intermediates and finishers. Breakers to have two-blade beaters, intermediates to have two-blade beaters and the finishers to have carding beaters. I would convey the picker laps to the cards by means of rack trucks holding six laps. Pickers to be driven by individual motors.

Cards—Revolving flat top equipped with vacuum strippers. Cylinder to have No. 100 wire and doffers and flats No. 110 wire.

Drawing—Two processes, six deliveries per head. Metallic rolls on both processes.

Roving Machinery—Three processes; slubbers 1 1/2-2x5; intermediates 9x4 1/2 and fine frames 7x3.

Warp Spinning—Four frame overhead drive, 224 tape driven spindles per frame, gauge 2 3/4-in., traverse 6 1/2-in., ring 1 3/4-in. No. 2 single flange. Double creel roving. I like filling wind for warp because you can get more speed, work runs better and eliminates some of the tangled yarn, as is the case with warp wind.

Filling Spinning—Four frame overhead drive, 224 tape driven spindles per frame, gauge 2 3/4-in., traverse 5 1/2-in., ring 1 5/16-in., No. 1 single flange. I would run traverse up slow and down fast in order to prevent the filling from sluffing off in the cloth. I would equip all frames with hank clocks, would place the doffers and spinners on frames instead of sides. For instance, I would place a ten-side spinner on five frames and doff-

fers on as many as he could efficiently doff. Would pay the spinners and doffers according to the reading of the hank clocks. Would have the spinning overhauled once each year by aligning, leveling, cleaning rolls, plumbing spindles and replacing broken and worn parts.

Spooling—Equipped with the latest improved adjustable thread guide 5x4 spools, chain bobbin carrier. I prefer warp wind on spooling because I believe it can be done at a lower cost and with less help than is the case with filling wind. In taking both the spooling and spinning into consideration I would prefer the warp wind until a better tension device can be put on the market than I have seen.

Warping—Capacity creels, 420 ends, glass skewer steps, 54x24-in. beam, winding doffer.

Slashing—I would use the best standard slashers equipped with automatic heat and size control in order to keep both uniform and regular. Eight beams, 3,400 ends capacity. I would have a separate room for mixing and cooking size. Two Barber Coleman warp tying-in machines; one filling rewinder to reclaim bad filling; one automatic quill cleaner.

Weaving—Automatic looms arranged lengthwise the shed driven by belts from beneath to eliminate overhead belts and therefore give more light on the work. Would clean looms with compressed air.

Cloth Room—Sewing, calendaring, inspecting, folding and baling machines.

Drop lights from ceiling placed and arranged to give good light on all sides of the machines.

I would provide a convenient place in the mill for the supply room with different compartments for the supplies of the different departments keeping them straight, tagged and the price thereon.

The Village—The houses in the village would have three, four and six rooms, with electric lights, running water, baths and sewage. Plenty of space around each house for gardening and flowers. Streets well laid out, lighted and drained. I would construct a community club house having a gymnasium for indoor sports and for showing educational and instructive motion pictures. Would furnish a trained nurse and would encourage religious and educational activities.

I would build an office building in the immediate vicinity of the mill to accommodate the executives and the clerical force.

Will say in conclusion that I have not given the settings, drafts, weights and speeds of the different machines because I think such depends largely upon the local conditions and I think that the superintendent should decide these from the results of tests and then decide which to use for the best results.

Hank Clock.

Number Thirty-four.

If I were building a mill, I would try to secure plenty of ground and would build it only one story high. Of course, it would cost a little more for foundation and roof, but I would save the expense of run-

COLORS and CHEMICALS

FOR THE

KNIT GOODS INDUSTRY

COTTON COLORS

Sulphur Blacks, Browns, Blues, Tan, Khaki, Yellows, Maroon, Greens—all shades standard and concentrated Zeta Black and Sulphur Black W, the ideal Blacks for Hosiery

A complete range of direct colors

COLORS FOR WOOL AND SILK

Fast Light Yellow G 3 Extra Conc.

Exceptional strength and light resisting qualities.

Fast Light Yellow S K (for Silk)

Faster to washing than Standard Fast Light Yellow.

Brilliant Naphthol Red 3-S Conc.
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Azo Eosine G
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Fast Wool Violet B Conc.
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Fast Sulphur Acid Blues
Sulphur Cyanine Blues
Acid Greens

Formic Acid
Sulphonated Corn Oil
Mazola Oil
Glycerine

Epsom Salts
Bleach
Turkey Red Oil
Softeners

Acetic Acid
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Finishes

A. KLIPSTEIN & COMPANY

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When The Tinker Came Along

There was a hole in your mother's dishpan. How was it to be mended? One day Citizen Fix-it, carrying his battered fire pot, with its bed of glowing coals, knocked at the back door.

You and your playmates watched him, fascinated, as he drew his iron hot from the coals, and melted the end of his bar of solder. He rubbed the molten solder over the pan, and presto! the hole was gone.

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ning and keeping up elevators which would more than offset the extra cost of foundation and roof. I would also provide a basement under the mill if I used shafting and pulleys for driving and would put them under the floor. I would drive my machinery by electric motors if I could. I would provide plenty of room and floor space for my machinery. I would make sheeting, drills and lightweight duck, because I think this would be good combination and there would likely be a demand for one or the other of these goods most all of the time. I would arrange my opening room near my cotton warehouse and install a good opener, probably that sold by the Saco-Lowell Shops, and convey the cotton from the open to the mill through galvanized pipe. I would use three processes of pickers, namely, breakers, intermediates and finishers. The breakers would be double beaters and I would run them about 1,400 r.p.m. The intermediates and finishers would be single beaters and would run 1,400 r.p.m. I would use 40-in. lappers.

Cards.

I would card about 150 pounds per day at a cylinder speed of 165 r.p.m. The cylinders should be 50x40-in., the doffer 28x40-in., doffer should run from 10 to 12 r.p.m., the licker-ins should run 400 r.p.m.

Drawing Frames.

I would use two processes with metallic rolls. I would fix the speed of the front roll at from 350 to 375 r.p.m. I would use the four delivery head with 12-in. coils. I would use springs in the drawing cans.

Roving Machinery.

I would use three processes of fly frames, sizes as follows: Slubbers 6x12-in.; intermediates 5x10-in.; speeders 4x8-in. bobbins. I would arrange the frames two in a row so the fronts of four frames would face the same aisle, so a good operator could run four of the intermediates or speeders.

Spinning Frames.

I would use two sizes of rings. For this type of mill I would use tape driven spindles. For the light duck I would want No. 4 spindles, 3 1-2-in. gauge and 2-in. rings. For the sheeting and drill I would want No. 2 spindles, 3-in. gauge and 1 3-4-in. rings for warp. For filling I would use 1 1-2 and 1 5-8-in. rings, 3-in. gauge. If possible I would drive the spinning frames with individual motors. If not I would drive them with belts. I would provide a spindle speed of from seven to nine thousand r.p.m. I would want shell top rolls on the front roll and adjustable lever screws and metallic guide boards.

Spoolers.

I would use the swinging wire tension that is attached to the bobbin holder. I would want one hundred tape driven spindles to the frame, using a 4x6-in. spool.

Warpers.

I would want 54-in. beam warpers with drums large enough to take a beam with 26-in. heads equipped with creels that would hold about 475 spools. The arms that hold the beam on the drum should be adjustable so when the beam is full of yarn it could be easily lowered



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PITTSFIELD, ME.

to the floor without lifting it by hand.

Slashers.

I would use a two-cylinder slasher, probably that made by Saco-Lowell Shops. I would want a brass or copper lined size vat; a circulating system for my sizing, that is, I would want the system so arranged that hot size would be flowing into the vat all of the time that the slasher is running and when the vat gets so full the size will flow back to the kettle, the whole system to be equipped with brass pipe. I would want a temperature regulator and thermometer attached to my size vat.

Looms.

I would use 36 and 40-in. automatic looms, the light high speed looms for sheeting and drill. The speed could be about 170 picks per minute. For the duck I would use a heavier loom and run it about 156 to 160 picks per minute. I would want all of my looms equipped with worm drive take up and a friction let off for the duck looms and metallic let off for the sheeting and drill.

Cloth Room Machinery.

I would use a stitcher and rolling machine combined to stitch the cuts of cloth together and roll it into rolls. I would use a good brusher with plenty of brusher rolls both bristle and wire and emery roll and a set of steam calender rolls. I would use a Curtis & Marble folder

and handle the inspection on tables by hand. I would use a knuckle joint screw press for baling my goods and would have the goods baled in neat, nice packages wrapped with paper and burlap and tied with nice ties. I would equip all of my heavy friction bearing either with roller or ball bearings throughout the mill.

I would arrange my machinery so the stock would not back track anywhere in the mill. That is, I would arrange the cards so the sliver would pass directly from them to the drawing frame, then from the drawing frame to the slubbers and so on in the same direction all the way through the mill and never having to go back in the direction of the picker room.

I would arrange the building with plenty of daylight and fresh air.

A. Tryer.

Number Thirty-five.

In building a mill I would have it located in the Piedmont section of the Carolinas, with view of a plentiful labor supply in the future. Also where State laws do not promise to become so stringent as to strangle the industry.

The mill should be situated so as to receive a plentiful supply of pure water and so as to easily connect with good railroad facilities. The plant should be built so as to tap hydro-electric lines in order to

purchase secondary power. An auxiliary steam plant should also be provided to furnish power during low water.

Goods Manufactured.

I would organize to make sheeting with an average number of 22s yarn and possible range of 26s yarn. The market on sheeting from year to year is very stable and there is large possibilities for export trade in the future. By manufacturing a first-class piece of goods and having an individual trademark or stamp the public can gradually be educated to call for this particular brand, which will insure a better price and constant market. The Piedmont section is also ideally situated to manufacture sheetings very economically.

Size of Mill.

The size of mill or number of spindles would depend upon amount of capital at hand to invest. Also, a great many improvements for village and mill would depend upon available cash. I will take a 25,000 spindle unit as a basis, as this size mill can be operated efficiently, but built with view of enlarging in the future.

Village.

The village should be laid off with a view of wide streets and sidewalks that could be paved whenever desirable. Ample yards and gardens provided.

The greater part of the village should be built of three and four-room houses, as this is size mostly desired. Probably 10 per cent each of five and six-room houses should be built. All houses bungalow style, using a large variety of plans and many combinations of harmonious colors in painting.

Churches, schools, large boarding houses and a community building, including baths, amusements, swimming and auditorium should be provided. A playground including ball ground and tennis court should be built. Space also provided for small parks to be developed in the future.

Mill Construction.

Carding and spinning building to be two-story—carding including pickers on top floor and spinning on lower floor, spooling and warping under picking.

Weaving, slashing and cloth room building one-story, raw tooth roof construction and built on at end of two-story building next to spooling and warping.

All main buildings, including roof, to be reinforced concrete mushroom construction with Frenestra steel sash. Allow sufficient space for wide alleys and spare floor. Width of mill to be such as to insure sufficient light during day without artificial lighting.

Lighting system to be of large unit high power type.

Warehouses built of reinforced concrete with sufficient space to accommodate at least six months supply of cotton and six months of finished goods.

Opening room to be in center of warehouses and of sufficient size for opening and mixing two to three days run of cotton.

Power plant and machine shop to be built off from center of main mill. Machine shop to be so built as to obtain maximum lighting.

Automatic humidifier system with high duty heads.

Waste house built separate from main building.

Machinery Organization. Opener Room.

1 Saco-Lowell bale breaker, 1 Saco-Lowell vertical opener, both driven from one 10 H. P. motor, automatic control of feed on bale breaker by variable speed motor, controlled from breaker hoppers in picker room; 1 two sections Saco-Lowell waste machine with waste fed into trunk to picker room from a Saco-Lowell automatic hopper feeder.

Pickers.

1 Saco-Lowell condenser and automatic distributor where cotton is automatically carried to hopper with lowest level of cotton; 3 Kitson 2-beater breaker pickers, each beater individually motor driven; speed porcupine beater 550 r.p.m.; speed 2-blade beater 1,100 r.p.m.; weight lap 15 ounces, 7 1-2 H. P. motor and 5 H. P. motor; 4 Kitson finisher pickers individually driven, 5 H. P. motor; carding beater 900 r.p.m.; weight lap 14 ounces.

All beater fans and eveners bearings to be ball bearings. All pickers equipped with pin grid bars of standard make. Also, safety lap racks.

Assort finished laps into three weights—heavy, medium and light, as they are made on pickers and have certain lines of cards to run these different weights, then on back of drawings have fed in two slivers from each weight lap, which will give evening in weight of drawing slivers.

Cards.

84 40-in. standard make revolving flat cards, 12-in. coiler, 50-in. cylinder, 27-in. doffers, ball bearing cylinder and licker-in, No. 90 wire cylinder, No. 100 wire doffer. Speed cylinder 165 r.p.m.; licker-in 450 r.p.m.; doffer 9 1-2 r.p.m.; draft 110, and making approximately a 54-grain sliver. All cards driven from one 100 H. P. motor.

Drawing.

Only one process drawing. 23 heads, 4 deliveries to head, 12-in. coilers metallic rolls, speed front roll 200 r.p.m., 6 doubling run into back; draft 6, make 54-grain sliver, mechanical stop motion. All drawing frames run from one 15 H. P. motor.

Stubbers.

6 80-spindle 12x6 stubbers, 1 1-4-in. front roll. Speed front roll 170 r.p.m. Draft approximately 4. Hank roving made 60. Four frames drive 10 H. P. motors with extended shaft and bearing.

Intermediates.

10 120-spindle 9x4 1-2 intermediates, 1 1-4 front roll. Speed front roll 160. Draft approximately 5. Hank roving made 150. 4 frames driven with 10 H. P. with extended shaft and bearing.

Roving Frames.

28 176-spindle 8x4 roving frames, 1 1-8 front roll. Speed front roll 160. Draft approximately 6. Hank roving made 450. 4 frame drive from 10 H. P. motor with extended shaft and bearing. Automatic conveyor system to convey roving from card room to spinning room.

Spinning.

116 216-spindle spinning frames, 3 3-4-in. gauge, 2-in. No. 2 flange,

ring on warp, 1 1-2-in. No. 2 flange ring on filling. Traverse 7-in. gravity spindle, tape drive. Double roving on creel. Filling wind on warp. Speed spindle 9,000 r.p.m. Front roll speed governed by amount of twist necessary to make work run satisfactory, otherwise standard twist. Individual motor drive with link belt. All draft and speeds in carding and spinning subject to more or less change after actual operation begins.

Spooling.

8 100-spindle tape driven Saco-Lowell spoolers, 5-in. gauge. Spool 5-in. long by 4-in. diameter. Speed spindle 1,200 r.p.m., equipped with L. V. & B. spooler tension device. Individual motor drive 2-3 H. P. motor.

Warping.

8 54-in. Draper warpers, rise roll, 28-in. beam heads. Creels to accommodate 500 spools.

Slashing.

2 Saco-Lowell slashers suitable to take 100-in. loom beams and 12 section beams. Extra dry rolls. Without positive driven cylinders.

Complete circulating system through size box at all times from centrifugal pumps. 2 250-gal. size kettles. All slasher equipment driven from one 10 H. P. motor which would also operate suction fans from cylinders and size boxes. 1 Barber Coleman tying-in machine. 1 American warp drawing machine.

Weaving.

By taking as a standard 64x28 construction goods a practical layout would be 30 per cent production woven on 40-in. goods, 25 per cent on 72-in. goods, 25 per cent on 90-in. goods and 20 per cent on pillow tubing.

Automatic looms to be used with three bank drop wires and feeler motion. Individually motor driven with proper motor for size looms.

Automatic conveying system to convey filling from spinning room to weave room and cloth from weave room to cloth room.

Cloth Room.

Two rows of Curtis & Marble machinery each consisting of one stitcher, one brusher and one folder. Curtis & Marble inspecting machines for all inspecting.

Power Plant.

7 200 H. P. Heinie boilers with necessary equipment, including centrifugal boiler feed pump.

1 1,500-H. P. steam turbine generator set with necessary equipment.

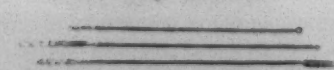
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The exposition will open at ten o'clock Thursday morning, Oct. 19th, will be closed Sunday, and re-open Monday. It will end Wednesday night, the 25. Both main floors have been sold. A large attendance is expected.

Stairs will be built from each side of the stage up to the balcony where a few desirable spaces may be obtained.

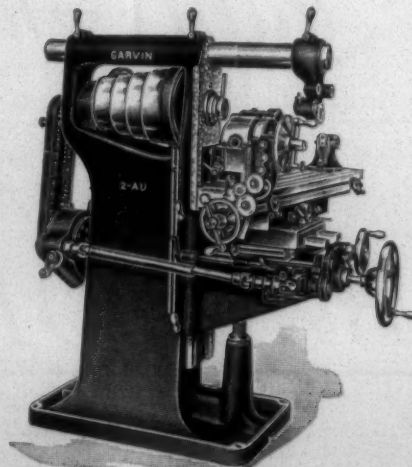
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MIDLAND PINE CLEANSER being a Cleanser and mild Disinfectant, no soap powders or any other cleansing agents are required.

MIDLAND PINE CLEANSER for every day use, when a thorough cleanser is needed around your mills, such as Scrubbing Floors and other Woodwork, mopping floors, cleaning toilets and washrooms, spraying in sinks, drains, basements, etc. MIDLAND PINE CLEANSER will be found to give you the satisfaction you have a right to expect.

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Factory
Baltimore, Md.

Southern Branch
Spartanburg, S. C.

Number Thirty-six.

If I were building a mill, my first step would be to choose a location which offered proper railroad facilities and one that had available an adequate water supply for the needs of the mill and village and for anticipated growth. The mill lot and village would be large enough to take care of future expansion.

The product that I would manufacture would be cotton and outing flannels, for the demand is good and flannel is a product that does not have to run the gauntlet of style as much cotton goods do. Due to the lack of equipment in mills, there is not a great likelihood of over production of flannels; hence I feel that they could be profitably manufactured in a well arranged and organized mill.

In regard to the mill buildings, if in a congested district, I would possibly consider erecting buildings more than two stories, but in the South where land is not so scarce I would not favor over three stories. The construction of my buildings would be of the present slow burning type with steel window frames. I would not favor a concrete building due to trouble in making alterations if necessity required it.

I would place my card room on the bottom floor with the filling on one end, the picker room in the centre and the warp on the other end; the spinning would be placed above in a corresponding way with spoolers, warpers and slashers between the filling and warp spinning. I would build my weave shed, napping room and cloth room parallel to my carding and spinning building with the tying-in room and warp storage room between the warp room and weave shed on a kind of gangway. Below the weave shed would be a machine shop and a well arranged supply room separated according to departmental supplies. Adjoining the weave room I would have my napping room and below either to the right or left would be my bleachery and dye-house in a separate building. Next to the napping room I would have my cloth room and under the napping and cloth room would be the shipping department. In easy accessibility to the shipping room, I would build a several story storage building, for flannels being a seasonal goods much storage room would be needed. My warehouses would be built according to modern specifications parallel to the C. & S. building with the opening room in the middle adjacent to the picker room in the mill. There would be a door between the opening room and the two warehouses on each side; so that cotton could be used from them in bad weather. As to the dimensions of buildings and the exact layout of machinery, space prohibits going into, but before building I would consult a mill architect.

Opening.

The opening room would be large enough to open and mix cotton at least one day ahead so that it could age. I would have two large bins for the cotton, one for filling and one for warp, from which Saco-Lowell openers would be fed. The cotton after coming from the open-

ers would fall on two endless belts and be conveyed to two pipes (filling and warp) and sucked into the picker room.

Picking.

After being condensed, the cotton would be fed to the breaker pickers by Morton endless belt automatic feeds, one each for warp and filling. I would use a Kitson breaker picker with a two-blade ball bearing beater to make about 1,300 r.p.m. The intermediate and finisher pickers would also be Kitson and would have ball bearings for lap apron as well as for the beaters in order to eliminate so much slippage and insure more even laps. A three-blade beater making about 1,100 r.p.m. would be used on the intermediates and a Kirschner making about 1,100 r.p.m. on the finishers. I would use individual motor drives for the pickers. My grid bars (standard) would be set according to the cotton that the crops would force me to use. In order to give same weights, drafts and speeds I will assume that I would make around 20s yarn. My laps would be 140 yards from the finisher pickers.

Cards.

I would use 40-in. revolving flat cards with parts standard from maker for this class work and would turn out a 60 gr. sliver. My production would not be over 110 lbs. per card per day. I would see that the erector properly clothed the cards, and then make rules that they be stripped three times a day and ground lightly every 30 to 40 days.

Drawing.

I would use two processes of drawing; 6 heads per delivery and 6 deliveries per frame; a draft of 6 on both drawings; and metallic rolls by all means. The front rolls would be 1 3/8-in. in diameter and would make 250 r.p.m.

Slubbers.

My slubbers (11x5 1-2) would be 48 spindles and have metallic rolls, for I find that there is less slippage and more even roving with metallic rolls on slubbers. The front roll would be 1 1/4-in. in diameter and would make about 106 r.p.m. For 20s yarn I would use a draft of 4, making 60 hank roving.

Intermediates.

My intermediates (10x5) would have 84 spindles and the top rolls would be ball bearing leather rolls. The front roll 1 1/4-in. in diameter with a speed of 106 r.p.m. The draft would be 5 1-2, making 1.85 hank roving.

Speeders.

Ball bearing leather top rolls would be used on 144 spindle speeders (8x3 1-2). The front rolls would be 1 1/8-in. in diameter, its speed as low as 86, if warp due to necessary twist. A draft of 6 would be used and 5.62 hank roving would be made for 20s yarn.

My spinning frames would be tape driven with a combination builder motion set for filling wind on both warp and filling. The space between spindles would be 3 1-2 inches; size of flange of ring 1 3/4-in. diameter, No. 2; cast iron holder 1 3/4-in. I would use double roving. My full bobbins would be 8x3 1-2-in. I would use above standard twist for warp and below standard

for filling due to napping.

Warpers.

I would erect rise roll warpers with a 54-in. cylinder. The diameter of the beam heads would be 26-in.; diameter of barrel of beams 9 in. Maximum number of ends on a section beam 540. The clocks would have ball bearings and would take care of 8 wraps of 3,000 yards per wrap. 6 V creels 15x18 would be had. I would also have a short beam attachment so that a small number of threads might be beamed for dyeing.

Slashers.

I would use Saco-Lowell double cylinder slashers to take care of a maximum of 8 warper beams on the back and suitable for cloth from 25 to 50 in. The size kettles would be placed above my slashers and a Nivling circulating system would dispense the size. A complete pulley and overhead track system would be used. I would use Barber Coleman tying-in machines.

Looms.

My looms would be automatic 2, 3 and 4-harness plain looms with a friction let-off motion and a worm tape up motion. My looms would be driven from below.

Bleaching.

I would use Jefferson kiers. Practically all other machinery in the bleachery would be Butterworth, and my arrangement of machinery pot eyes, tanks, pulleys, etc., would be such as to require little handling. I would use Morton warp dyeing machines and Butterworth piece dyeing machines.

Finishing.

I would use 36 roll double acting Davis & Furber nappers and 50-in. Dinsmore rolling-up sewing machines. The tentoring machines would be Butterworth; winders, Curtis & Marble; folders 1 1-4 yd. fold, Curtis & Marble with a pawl and ratchet yardage recorded; inspecting rolls would be next to windows so that cloth would pass between inspector and window.

All rooms would be well lighted and ventilated, and an automatic humidifying system would be installed. Water fountains, adequate toilets and a good pipe heating system would be used. All drives would be from above unless otherwise indicated before. Proper scales for checking weights of stock and waste would be provided and all other equipment necessary to an efficient organization would be put in, if finances permitted.

My village would be laid out in a modern, sanitary way, with electric lights in all houses. If my capital prevented installing a sewer system at the time of building, arrangements would be so made as to make it possible at a future time. A good school would be provided and if capital permitted a welfare building, Y. M. C. A. and other buildings and facilities that would tend to keep the employees healthy and satisfied would be provided.

The above mentioned system and arrangement with other improved methods would be entirely dependent upon available finances. If under limited financial conditions, I would erect my mill in as scientific and efficient a way as possible, making my plans then with a view of supplying at a later date when

finances would be in better shape that which my organization would lack to be complete.

Mawweisse.

Number Thirty-seven.

I am glad to see this subject discussed. I have heard men ask so many times why was so and so done when this mill was built? This is a big subject. We will not have room to go into details as to settings, drafts, speeds, etc., so I am going to give a general outline what I would do. "If I Were Building a Mill." I would build a fifty or sixty thousand spindle print cloth mill, select a locality where natural conditions were as good as possible as to humidity—not a place where when it is wet, extremely wet, or dry, extremely dry. This has a great deal to do with the running of a mill. I would try and find a place where the humidity run as near normal all the time as possible, near a good town but not inside the town limits, a town whose citizens were loyal and progressive. The community in which your mill is located has more to do with building up or tearing down your help than anything you can do.

Community—I would build three four and six-room bungalows, equip them with water, lights and sewage, good streets and sidewalks but not expensive ones. I would encourage churches, schools and other public buildings and assist them but would not give them free. In this way I would help the people build a community of their own.

Mill buildings, standard slow burning brick construction, carding and spinning two stories, weaving one story, picker room one story. Opening room brick, made air tight, with plenty of ventilators that I could open or close as needed. I would have this room plenty large to hold two days' run of cotton opened up in bins, vertical openers with air conveyor to picker room, openers to feed in trough, with one opener rigged up for waste; one to take care of all waste to be run over. This way would give an even mix of waste. Breakers one line equipped with automatic feed, two beaters to breaker, the first one porcupine, run very slow, second beater two blade. Intermediates one carding beater finishers, one carding beater, all machines 40-in. Dust house under picker room the same size as floor space in picker room, not less than twelve feet deep, with dust chimney, dampers in dust flue to regulator draft, the picker room located at the end of carding with door leading into the carding department. Of course, this would all be on the first floor.

Carding would have reinforced concrete with hardwood floor, with steel beams to leave out every other column. Would use revolving flat top cards 40-in., placed in such a way as to give plenty of room around them but not any surplus, alleys leading out to the end of cards where the drawing would be placed crosswise the mill, with two processes of drawing, six cans to the frame, 12-in., with the finish drawing doffing off at the end of slubbers, so it could be carried straight up the alleys and set in.

Slubbers 11x5 1-2-in., 88 spindles long. Intermediates 9x4 1-2-in., 108 spindles long. Speeders 7x3 1-2-in., 160 spindles long. At the end of speeders would be bins for bobbins and roving, with elevator going up from here to the spinning.

Spinning would be placed on the second floor. I would use wide gauge spinning, warp 3 1-4-in. gauge, 1 7-8-in. ring, no separators, tape drive, filling wind, 240 spindles per frame. Filling 1 3-4-in. gauge, 1 3-8-in. ring, no separators, tape drive, all spindles medium weight gravity. Double roving throughout carding and spinning, four frame electric drive for spinning. Between the carding and weaving room two stories high

with fire walls on each side, for slashing on the bottom floor, and the spooling and warping on second floor. One the bottom floor I would arrange the slashing, with the boilers just outside opposite the slashers. This would place my boilers about midway the mill building. Spooling with tension arranged for filling wind. Standard warpers with standard creels. Standard slashers equipped with circulating sizing arrangements.

Weaving—Forty-in. hobbin change automatic looms, driven from under floor. Cloth room equipment would consist of the best machinery for putting up print cloths in (continued on page 24)



Is it not the natural conclusion that a factory devoted almost entirely to the production of textile brushes should develop Comber Dusters of superior quality and construction?

Our knowledge of cotton mill requirements, as it relates to brushes, enables us to comprehend the important features in the various and varied uses, resulting in a product of exceptional merit.

Here are four numbers that embrace all requirements of Comber Dusters, each one the best that can be had anywhere at the price.

No. 42, horsehair, full stock, wire drawn, brush part 7 inches long; solid hickory, natural finish handle. Price per gross.....\$36.00

No. 41, horsehair, full stock, wire drawn, brush part 8 1/2 inches long; solid hardwood green-stained handle. Price per gross.....\$42.50

No. 191, horsehair, full stock, peg construction, brush part 8 inches long; 14-inch solid hickory, natural finish handle. Price per gross.....\$60.00

No. 292, best grade China bristle, peg construction, brush part 6 inches long, set close and compact; solid hardwood, natural finish handle, 14 inches long. \$60.00

Every brush that leaves this factory carries with it our rigid guarantee of absolute satisfaction or the brushes may be returned at our expense.

Atlanta Brush Co.
Atlanta, Ga.

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Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations.

Published Every Thursday by
CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY
Offices: 39-41 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor
D. H. HILL, JR.....Associate Editor
J. M. WOOLLEY.....Business Manager

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THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1922.

No Weekly Benefits Here or There.

The following telegram appeared in double column upon the front page of the Providence Journal of May 18th:

Declaration that the United Textile Workers of America did not suffer financially in their campaign in the South, as declared by Thomas F. McMahon in the course of the hearing of the Jencks Spinning Company's injunction petition in Superior Court here, is contained in the following telegram, received last night by the Providence Journal:

"The statement of Thomas F. McMahon that United Textile Workers' funds were depleted by campaigns in the South is absolutely and unqualifiedly false. Financial statements made at their last annual meeting showed that less than \$3,000 had been expended on Southern campaigns, whereas it is well known that initiation fees and dues collected from Southern mill operatives were far in excess of \$100,000.

"During the strike in this section last summer no weekly strike benefits were paid and strikers were forced to depend upon local charity.

"Southern Textile Bulletin."

This telegram was sent as a reply to the following extract from the testimony of Thomas Failure McMahon during injunction proceedings in a court at Providence, R. I.:

During cross-examination of the union's head, Mr. Kingman, assuming that \$13,500 was paid into the treasury of the "International" from new members here, asked Mr. McMahon what became of that money.

Mr. McMahon said it would go to pay for organizers, for the

expense of conducting strike campaigns and the costs of organizers.

"As a matter of fact, the \$13,500 that came from the workers here could be used in New York State, or elsewhere," could it not?" asked Mr. Kingman.

President McMahon agreed that it might and said that as a matter of fact it was not used here. The dues of members were 25 cents a week, he said, and of this sum 8 cents a week goes to the "International," the balance being held by the local union to be used in such times as the present.

In explanation of the fact that most of the initiation fees of new members went out of the State, McMahon said that the financial situation of the organization was somewhat strained.

In explanation of this statement, Mr. McMahon said that the funds of the organization had been depleted by a campaign in the South, and some of the money paid in by Rhode Island members had to be paid into the treasury because of the strain of those expenditures.

Referring to the distribution of the strike fund, President McMahon declared that it was not given to the strikers by the organization, but was distributed by a committee, consisting of himself, General Organizer John J. Thomas of New York and John H. Powers of Central Falls, a member of the executive board of the United Textile Workers.

It is a well known fact that United Textile Workers did not pay the \$6.00 weekly strike benefit and that McMahon and Dean stalled the strikers along without giving them any money except that which they secured through the charity of neighboring unions.

The following extract from an account of a recent meeting of the United Textile Workers in New York is taken from The Textile Worker, their official organ:

"It was brought out that during a strike in the South they were not able to pay the strike benefits and that while a knitters' strike was being conducted in Philadelphia, there were other strikes of yarn workers and knitters and several other trades and that the strike benefits couldn't be paid and that there was much censure from the rank and file who would say, 'you promised us \$6.00 a week but you cannot fulfill your obligation, you cannot keep your promise.'"

All of this came out while McMahon and his gang were trying to get the weekly strike benefit permanently removed so that they might keep all of the money collected.

While in the South, Thomas Failure McMahon said that he could not support the strikers because they had spent all of their funds in New England strikes.

Now in the North he tells the strikers that he can not pay them because all of the union funds were spent in the South.

It seems that his gang have improved their system in the North by taking charge of the charity fund collected for the aid of the strikers.

It looks like they are robbing their own union members both North and South but a day of accounting does not seem to be far distant.

Union Leader Agrees With Us.

"Down in the Superior Court the other day President McMahon said he had no money," said Mr. Derrick. "He never spent a nickel of his own in his life," continued Mr. Derrick, "but only what he has got out of the working class."

This extract from the Providence, R. I. Journal giving the opinion of Mr. Derrick, president of the Amalgamated Textile Workers, relative to Thomas Failure McMahon coincides strikingly with the statements made frequently in the past by the Southern Textile Bulletin.

The Rights of Labor.

Organizer Wm. M. Dick, of the Amalgamated Textile Workers, made the following statement relative to the injunction proceedings that are now being sought by Rhode Island mills:

"We have no apologies to offer and our defense will be an American defense—the right of every American to go on the picket line and the right of every American to strike when he wishes."

Nobody has denied them the right to strike but the union members deny—the right of every American to work when he wishes.

When the union members are picketing the mills to prevent workers from entering it takes unlimited gall for them to talk about the rights of American citizens.

Card Prices Eleven Hundred.

Through a typographical error our notice of May 18 stated that cotton cards could now be purchased for \$1,000, whereas the correct price is \$1,100, and it was so written and delivered to our printers.

Meeting of Southern Textile Association at Wrightsville Next Week.

From all reports the meeting of the Southern Textile Association at the Oceanic Hotel at Wrightsville Beach, N. C., on June 2nd and 3rd, will be very well attended.

Secretary A. B. Carter sent inquiries to all of the mills and the replies that he received seemed to indicate a surprisingly large attendance.

A pleasant place to meet and an interesting program are the drawing cards for this meeting.

A Telegram.

Whitmire, S. C.,
May 16, 1922.

David Clark, Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Operatives as well as the manufacturing industry generally are under lasting obligations to you for the faithful efforts on your part in fighting such an unwise and unjust act of our national lawmakers.

Union-Buffalo Mills Company.

Mr. David Clark, Editor,
Southern Textile Bulletin,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Sir:

I wish to extend to you my hearty thanks and appreciation for the effort you put forth in defeating the eight-hour Child Labor Law which was so undesirable in the South.

Wishing for you and your paper a great success, I am,

Yours very truly,
W. H. Gibson, Jr.,
Superintendent.

Hillsboro, N. C.,
May 19, 1922.

David Clark,
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Dave:

You deserve the thanks of N. C. (and all) mills and I heartily give it to you. Good luck.

J. H. Webb,
President Cotton Manufacturers Association of N. C.

A New Textile Paper.

Papers of incorporation for the Textile Home Publishing Company were received at the office of the clerk of court at Charlotte last Friday. The company is to print and publish newspapers, journals and books and to operate an employment bureau.

The authorized capital stock of the company is \$50,000 which is to be divided into 500 shares of \$100 each. Of this stock 400 shares is to be common and 100 shares cumulative preferred.

The company is given the right to begin business when three shares have been sold. These have been
(Continued on Page 26)

Personal News

tendent of the Tenille Yarn Mills, Tenille, Ga.

Leo G. Lob has been elected treasurer of the Lane Cotton Mills, New Orleans, succeeding P. T. Murphy.

Stanford J. Levy has resigned as superintendent of the Magnolia Textile Corporation, New Orleans.

F. J. Reynolds has been appointed superintendent of the Yazoo Yarn Mills, Yazoo City, Miss.

J. O. Jenkins is now superintendent of the Haynes plant of the Cliffside Mills, Avondale, N. C.

H. F. Moody is now superintendent of the Brookford Mills, Brookford, N. C.

Chas. Foster has resigned as superintendent of the Aurora Mills, Burlington, N. C.

J. E. Wicker succeeded W. R. Mooneyham as superintendent of the Lakeside Mills, Burlington, N. C.

J. M. Davis has become superintendent of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Coleridge, N. C.

John T. Carroll is now plant manager of the Whittier Mills, Chattahoochee, Ga.

C. W. Hodgsn is now superintendent of the Crawford, Ga., Cotton Mills.

C. T. Smith has become superintendent of the Forsyth Hosiery Mills, Forsyth, Ga.

J. A. Sorrels has accepted the position of superintendent of the Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

D. J. Franklin is now superintendent of the Moreland Hosiery Mills, Moreland, Ga.

Lamar Hughes has been appointed superintendent of the Cherokee Hosiery Mills, Rome, Ga.

J. P. Primm is now superintendent of the Rome (Ga.) Hosiery Mills.

J. J. Ward has become superin-

B. Goodwin has been appointed secretary of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga.

W. Y. Shugart is now superintendent of the Attalla Hosiery Mills, Attalla, Ala.

Chas. H. Abbot has become secretary of the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, succeeding F. C. Hoone.

W. E. Wilkerson has resigned as card grinder at Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

S. B. Hartman, from Buffalo Mills, Concord, N. C., has accepted the position of card grinder at Hoskins Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

Chas. A. Holand has resigned as auditor at the Fairmont (S. C.) Manufacturing Company to accept a similar position at the Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

C. E. Beale is now superintendent of the Ozark (Ala.) Cotton Mills.

George Cunningham, of Boston, has succeeded Harcourt Armory as treasurer of the Indian Head Mills, Cordova, Ala.

John A. Simmons has been appointed superintendent of the Lannett Bleachery and Dye Works, Lannett, Ala.

Norman E. Elsas has succeeded Louis J. Elsas as secretary of the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

J. Caddell has become superintendent of the Blue Springs Dyeing and Finishing Company, Cedartown, Ga.

W. McLoud has succeeded Sherwood Childs as superintendent of the Cherryville (N. C.) Manufacturing Company.

W. B. Rhyne has succeeded C. A. Rudisill as treasurer of the Howell Manufacturing Company, Lincoln, N. C.

Perry Carpenter has succeeded J. C. White as superintendent of the Blue Ridge Cotton Mills, Connelly Springs, N. C.

Alex Cooper Dead.

Henderson, N. C.—Alex Cooper, one of the most prominent business men in this section, died at his home here Sunday evening at 6 o'clock. Funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock from the home.

He was a son of the late D. Y. Cooper and was born March 14, 1879. He was married April 23, 1903, to Mrs. James Lassiter, who before her first marriage was Miss Ellen Faucette, who survives him. He is also survived by one sister, Mrs. Claude D. Smith, of New York, and three brothers, D. Y. Cooper, Jr., Sidney P. Cooper and J. Allison Cooper, all of this city. There are no children.

He was educated at Davidson College and became associated with his father in the tobacco warehouse business. He later engaged in business at Creedmoor, where he still has extensive business interests. For the last dozen years he had been associated with his brothers in the cotton mill business and at his death was vice-president and general manager of the Henderson and Harriett Cotton Mills here.

He was also president of the Creedmoor Supply Company and of the Parham Company, merchants, of Henderson, a director of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, a director of the Citizens' Bank and Trust Company, of Henderson, and identified with other business enterprises in a less active degree.

He was a member of the Holy Innocents Episcopal church and actively interested in everything that made for the upbuilding of this community.

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What do your customers want?

They want what the customers want:

A permanent white;
not weakened in bleaching;
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Your mill knows how or can find out from us.

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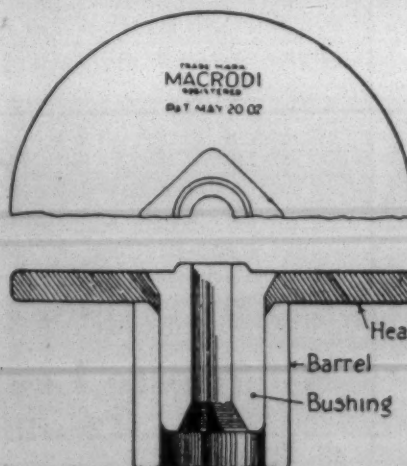
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Prompt deliveries in two to three weeks after receipt of order.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Wardlaw Hosiery Mills will erect a 50x120-foot addition, standard mill construction.

Ramseur, N. C.—The Columbia Manufacturing Company expects to install 200 hundred looms and revamp its mill building.

Danville, Va.—It is reported that the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills have placed order with the Stafford Co., of Readville, Mass., for 800 automatic looms.

Gastonia, N. C.—The Trenton Mills have replaced their twistors with new tape driven twistors and will replace half of their spinning frames with new frames.

Augusta, Ga.—It is reported that the Globe Manufacturing Company will purchase new automatic looms with which to replace their present looms.

Augusta, Ga.—The Sibley Manufacturing Company have purchased roving and spinning frames with which to replace their present equipment.

Opp, Ala.—The Opp Cotton Mills will let contract within a few days for the construction of 21 new cottages in their village. The mills expect to begin night operations within a short time.

Iva, S. C.—The Jackson Mills have recently installed two Saco-Lowell spinning frames in their mill here, and plan in the near future to install 16 cards, as well as a 900-horsepower steam turbine engine.

Monbo, N. C.—A total outlay of \$50,000 will be used by the Superior Yarn Mills, Inc., for improvements in their local plant, as well as for new machinery and houses for operatives.

Pendleton, S. C.—The Pendleton Cotton Mills have shut down and will probably remain closed all summer, it is said. The reason assigned is the dull market for the goods produced. This is one of the mills of the Gossett chain.

Yazoo City, Miss.—The Yazoo Yarn Mills are erecting an addition to their plant and will, when completed, install 228 Draper looms for the production of satens. The mill, which has 8,192 spindles, has previously made yarns only. J. W. Sanders, Meridian, Miss., is president and treasurer.

Huntsville, Ala.—C. N. Causey, of Greensboro, N. C., president of the Lowe Cotton Mills, is here visiting J. T. McGregor, general agent of the company. It is reported that there are to be a great many improvements made in the plant, but no official information is obtainable yet.

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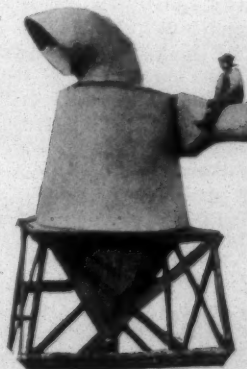
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Charlotte Leather Belting Co.
Charlotte, N. C.

Danville, Va.—The Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mill Corporation has let to T. C. Thompson & Bros., of Charlotte, N. C., a contract for the building of a new schoolhouse in the textile village of Schoolfield. The new building will cost \$50,000.

Asheboro, N. C.—A compressed air tank exploded in the knitting room of the Asheboro Hosiery Mills, a piece of the tank tearing a large hole through the roof of the building and breaking part of the pipes of the sprinkler system, with the result that the room was flooded with water.

Ware Shoals, S. C.—The Henry Construction Company has closed a contract with the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company to furnish that company with 100,000 red brick tile which are to be used in the construction of 50 apartment houses for its employees.

These apartment houses are to be two stories high each and the outer walls of the houses will be made of tile. This is perhaps the first corporation in the South to supplant the frame dwelling with tile apartment houses for their employees.

Shelby, N. C.—Carl Rudisill, of Cherryville, has been in conference with local capitalists with reference to building a new cotton mill here. While the proposition has not yet reached definite form, there is strong likelihood that a company will be organized and the mill built. Among those interested in the project are Graham Dellinger and A. W. McMurray, the latter the secretary and treasurer of the Double Shoals and Belmont Mills. Shelby has six cotton mills and they have all been uniformly successful.

Anderson, S. C.—Night and day shifts will be put on for half of the Orr Mill next week running 50 per cent of the mill on double time, which will increase the pay roll considerably. A change from heavy work to the light prints is the cause of this increased production. This mill now pays out more than \$150,000 a month in salaries and wages.

The Anderson Cotton Mill is also running night and day shifts. The mills of Anderson are now employing 8,000 people, and the total investment amounts to \$9,700,000.

Lenoir, N. C.—The Moore Cotton Mill, Lenoir Cotton Mill, and Steele Cotton Mill, of this city, are operating on full time with a full force of help. All three plants are said to have plenty of orders ahead. Other mills in this section, which, like the mills here, are enjoying good business and operating on full time with a maximum number of operatives are: Whitnel Cotton Mill, Whitnel, N. C.; Hudson Cotton Mill, Hudson, N. C.; United Cotton Mills, Morlimer, N. C.; Rhodhiss Manufacturing Company, Rhodhiss, N. C., and Granite Falls Manufacturing Company, Granite Falls, N. C.

Laurel Hill, N. C.—The three mills formerly known as the Richmond Cotton Mill, Ida Yarn Mills and Springfield Cotton Mills, have been consolidated and are now known as the Morgan Cotton Mills, Inc. The capital stock of the consolidated companies is \$500,000. Edwin Morgan is president, J. D. Phillips is secretary and R. Morrison is superintendent.

New Bern, N. C.—Having started out six months ago to manufacture overalls the Nassef Manufacturing Company has added much new equipment and is now turning out, in addition to the overalls, khaki and pin check trousers and many regular dress trousers made of cotton and woolen goods. The owners contemplate still further enlargement of the plant at an early date, as they are not able to keep up with their orders with the present equipment.

Anderson, S. C.—The Orr Cotton Mills in its annual financial statements as of April 1, 1922, report undivided profits amounting to \$143,676. Merchandise inventories consist of cotton at 19,448 cents a pound amounting to \$421,763; stock in process at \$1.40 per spindle average amounting to \$87,080 and goods unsold at cost \$100,595. Current assets of \$855,073 compare with current liabilities of \$514,282.

Anderson, S. C.—The Piedmont Manufacturing Company reports a profit for the year ended March 31, 1922, of \$93,287. For the previous year the company's surplus after adjustments amounted to \$1,219,422. The combined profit and surplus amounts to \$1,312,709 and after allowing for cash dividends of \$128,000 balance carried forward is \$1,184,709. Inventories consisting of raw cotton, goods in process, finished goods, waste, materials and supplies are placed at \$1,451,012.

Greenville, S. C.—Because county and State taxes in the sum of \$4,007.57 are unpaid, Sheriff Carlos Rector gave legal notice that the Beaver Duck Mills property, located just outside the city limits, will be sold for taxes on June 5. The taxes on the property for the year 1920 have not been paid. The property is owned by the Couch Mills.

The property of this duck mill includes the plant, which is equipped with 5,000 spindles and 30 looms, 53 houses for operatives and 36 acres of land. The property was sold to the Beaver Duck Mills by the McGee Manufacturing Company in November of 1918.

This property was returned for

taxation in 1920 as property of the Beaver Duck Mills, which later were sold to the Couch Mills Company, with headquarters in Georgia. It is to be sold as the Beaver Duck Mills because it appears on the tax books under that name.

South Carolina Mills Fight State Tax Laws.

Columbia, S. C.—Attorneys representing the Pacific Cotton Mills, the Santee Mills, the Winnsboro Mills and the Union-Buffalo Mills are before the State Supreme Court of this State arguing that the State income tax law, passed at the last session of the Legislature, is unconstitutional. The court has taken under advisement the petition for an injunction.

The Supreme Court issued an order last week directing the State tax commission to show cause why an injunction should not be granted to prevent the tax commission from enforcing the provisions of the act on the plaintiff mills, and it was on this order that arguments were heard. While the petitioners pray

for an injunction for the mills mentioned only, it is believed the court will take the act as a whole into consideration as it affects all persons, firms and corporations.

Lee M. Jordan Now President of Georgia Association.

Atlanta, Ga.—Lee M. Jordan, president of the Gate City Cotton Mills, Atlanta, was elected president of the Georgia Cotton Manufacturers' Association as successor to Cason J. Callaway, of LaGrange, at the closing session of the convention here. P. E. Glenn, secretary-treasurer of the Exposition Cotton Mills, Atlanta, was re-elected secretary.

Other officers elected follow: R. E. Hightower, of Thomaston, first vice-president; George S. Harris, president of the Exposition Cotton Mills, second vice-president, and P. M. Callaway, of Milledgeville, third vice-president.

Dr. J. R. Fain, of the State College of Agriculture, at Athens, delivered a strong address on "staple cotton." He demonstrated the advantages to the farmer of raising long staple cot-

ton rather than short staple, pointing out that, although the latter might bring more pounds of lint than the longer staple, the latter is preferable because of the fact that its production means a larger actual money return per acre.

Following his address the association passed a resolution instructing the president to appoint a committee to visit the college of agriculture and study the production of staple cotton in an effort to determine whether the association could co-operate in the movement to induce Georgia farmers to produce longer staple.

Fine Spinners' Association Report Surplus of 600,000 Pounds.

Manchester. — The Fine Cotton Spinners & Doublers' Association, Ltd., reports a surplus of 600,000 and that 8 per cent dividends will be paid on the ordinary shares held by the company's stockholders.

Much satisfaction is expressed by this announcement, since it is indicative of the fact that the trade is on a slow but sure road to recovery. Several mill towns are reporting increased activity.—Daily News, Record.

Decrease in Spindle Hours.

Washington, May 20.—Cotton spinning activities showed a marked decrease in April, as compared with March and with April of last year. Census Bureau statistics announced today showed 6,635,666,969 active spindle hours during April compared with 7,779,380,703 in March this year.

There were 36,884,936 cotton spinning spindles in place on April 30 this year, of which 31,389,256 were operated at some time during the month, compared with 31,874,496 in March and 32,597,453 in April of last year.

Based on activity 24 2-3 days allowance being made for the observance of Patriot's day in some localities, and on 8.7 hours per day, the average number of spindles operated during April was 30,921,094 as compared with 33,117,840 for March, this year.

Active spindles and the number of spindle hours respectively for April by Southern States were announced as follows:

Alabama, 1,207,102 and 289,994,461.
Georgia, 2,527,337 and 602,910,914.
North Carolina, 5,170,573 and 1,265,415,775.
South Carolina, 4,980,310 and 1,269,135,005.
Tennessee, 293,127 and 92,708,628.
Virginia, 606,318 and 132,682,785.



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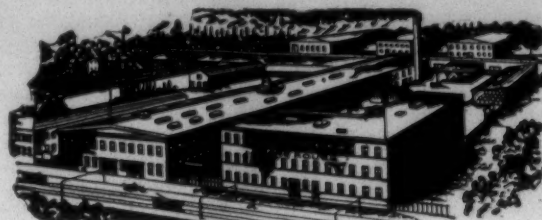
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Employment in Cotton Industry Declines.

Washington, May 22. — During April last employment in the cotton finishing industry decreased 15.1 per cent as compared with March, while the cotton manufacturing industry decreased 2 per cent.

These figures, made public in the monthly employment survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, are thought to indicate the effect of the New England cotton strike. Due to the inability to get reports, no figures are made public covering the woolen manu-

facturing industry. Hosiery and underwear showed a slight increase during the month while silks and men's clothing took a drop.

Larger decreases in employment are noted for the cotton manufacturing and finishing plants reporting to the department as compared with April a year ago. By this comparison the hosiery and underwear industry increased more than any other of the 13 leading trades surveyed.

Over 60 cotton manufacturing establishments reported for April last employment which is a decrease of 25.7 per cent as compared with

April, 1921, and a decrease of 2 per cent as compared with the previous month of March. Total payrolls decreased 34.6 per cent during the 12 months and 4.3 per cent as compared with March.

Seventeen cotton finishing establishments showed decreases in employment of 11.9 per cent during the year and 15.1 per cent during the month, while total payrolls as compared with April a year ago decreased 20.4 per cent and as compared with March, 13.5 per cent.

Over 60 hosiery and underwear establishments showed increases of 34.9 per cent in employment and

33.6 per cent in total payrolls as compared with April a year ago, while employees increased but one-tenth of 1 per cent as compared with March. Total payrolls decreased 4.4 per cent in April last as compared with the preceding month.

Forty-five silk establishments in figures reported indicate wage cuts, employees decreasing 9.5 per cent and payrolls 19.2 per cent as compared with March the preceding month. As compared with April, employees decreased 9.4 per cent and total payrolls 29.2 per cent, it is shown.

Employees show an increase of 3 per cent while total payrolls de-

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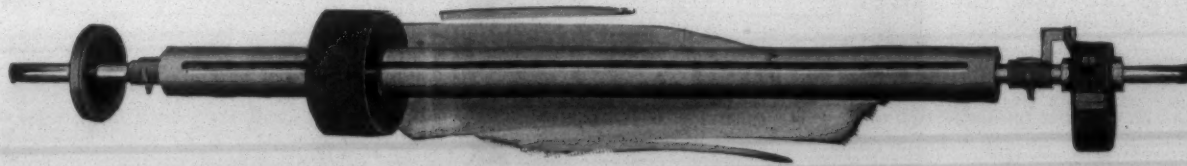
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creased 31.3 per cent in the 12 months ending with April last, it is shown in reports from 46 men's clothing establishments. As compared with the preceding month employees decreased 10.1 per cent while pay rolls dropped 24.6 per cent.

During the period March 15 to April 15, wage changes in the clothing and textile industries were reported to the bureau as follows:

Cotton manufacturing: A 20 per cent wage cut, affecting the entire force, was reported by one concern. Industrial trouble still prevails in sections of the country. The per capita earnings for April were 2.4 per cent less than those for March.

Cotton finishing: All employees of two mills had respective wage rate decreases of 20 per cent and 6 2-3 per cent. An increase of 1.9 per cent was shown in per capita earnings when the March and April payrolls were compared.

Hosiery and underwear: When comparing the per capita earnings for March and April, a decrease of 4.5 per cent was noted.

Silk: Dull season was reported for this industry and less time was worked. The per capita earnings for April were 10.8 per cent less than those for March.

Yucatan Receiving European Cotton Goods.

Thirteen bales and eight cases of cotton goods were imported into Yucatan, Mexico, from England during March. Other small shipments were received from Germany and France, says Consul Marsh, Progreso.

Silk Conditioning Houses for Yokohama.

It is proposed to establish a silk conditioning house in Yokohama and to invite experts from America. If the plan is successful silk that has once undergone examination in the house will be delivered without further examination in America, according to a report from Consul General Scidmore, Yokohama.

United States Leads in Montevideo Wool Shipments.

Out of a total of 17,213 bales of wool shipped from Montevideo during February 4,264 bales were destined for Boston, 2,278 bales for New York and a smaller quantity for Philadelphia. In February of last year Montevideo shipments amounted to 20,268 bales, says Vice Consul Avery, Montevideo.

Paraguayan Exports of Wool Declining.

Only 3,168 kilos of wool were exported from Paraguay in the first nine months of 1921. This total is very small considering the fact that shipments in the six preceding years averaged considerably over 62,000 kilos annually. The estimated number of sheep in Paraguay is 1,100,000, according to a report from Consul Campbell, Asuncion.

Wanted.

Second hand for spinning room, 52 frames. Spin, care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

High Grade—

REEDS

Quick Deliveries!

Satisfaction Guaranteed

LOOM REEDS FOR ALL PURPOSES

For Weaving Everything in Cotton, Wool, Silk and Duck

Fancy Reeds of Every Description

Soldered Reeds, Leese Reeds, Scotch Hook Reeds, Slasher Combs of All Kinds

The Famous Suter Lino Reeds for Weaving All Kinds of Marquisette Weaves such as Curtains, Laundry Bags, Buckram, Mosquito Netting, Onion Sacks, Etc.

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THURSDAY, JUNE 1st, 1922 at 10 A. M.—on the premises.

This sale comprises the entire machinery and equipment of the Glasser Hosiery Mills, including 129 Banner Knitters, 35 Scott & Williams Knitters, 32 Wildman Ribbers, 12 Hepworth Loopers, 18 Wright Steady Dial Loopers, Steam Presses, Tolhurst Extractor, Motors, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting and Small Equipment.

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Unconstitutional Welfare.

(Continued from Page 6)
tution stands as it is written; and thank heaven there is a Supreme Court which construes the laws in the light of its plain meaning.—Washington Post.

State Laws Sought to Aid Child Labor.

The trustees of the National Child Labor Committee discussed recently the decision of the Supreme Court invalidating the Federal Child Labor law. A sub-committee was appointed to consider the constitutional questions involved and the possibility and propriety of further Federal legislation on this subject.

The main effort of the organization for the present will be centered on affording State protection to those children who have lost Federal protection through the decision of the Supreme Court and to continue its efforts to bring the State child labor laws up to high standards in those particulars which were not covered by the defunct Federal law, it was announced. The Federal law did not protect the 1,500,000 working children in agriculture, nor did it impose any educational or physical requirements for entry into industry.

"The decision of the Supreme Court raises important questions regarding the ability of the people of

America to express their will in legislation under the Constitution as it stands," said Owen R. Lovejoy, General Secretary of the National Child Labor Committee. "Twice the people of the United States have legislated against this nation-wide nation-weakening evil of child labor and now that they have lost their second law in the courts, as they did their first one, on the issue of constitutionality, they must seriously consider the advisability of changing the Constitution.

"However, the important thing for the American people today is to fix their attention not on Congress or the Supreme Court, but on the boys and girls who will be affected by the withdrawal of Federal protection and will now be dependent on State protection. When the act went into effect, 500,000 boys and girls received the benefit of its age, hour and night work standards. We may now expect that in the States with lower standards than those provided by the invalid Federal law, there will be an immediate increase of child employment for the maximum hours and at the minimum age the State law permits. This is just what happened in 1918 on the very day after the Supreme Court declared the first Federal Child Labor law invalid.

"The Supreme Court decision should forcibly remind the people of the United States that the battle for child protection has not yet been won."—New York Times.

If I Were Building a Mill.

(continued from page 17)

bales. I would use sticher, brushers, folders, baling press. I would place this at one end of the weaving room cut off by glass windows. Pickers, slashers and line shaft would be equipped with ball bearings. Drive all departments by group electric drive, except the spinning, would use four frame drive. Lighting would have all departments well lighted in sections so as to be able to cut off any not needed, without affecting departments where it was needed. Humidifying would be automatic controlled with plenty of heads in all departments. Steam heated with steam pipes. I would certainly have plenty of machinery in every department to keep up without having to overload or overspeed. I would have everything arranged so as to have absolutely no night run in any department. I would pay every hand all he was worth and have every hand pay for everything he got, such as rent, water, lights, etc. I would charge a good rent and have all these things kept up.

The above is an outline of mill and village I would get up. I would then secure a first-class mill engineer and go over all the details and rearrange everything in a way so as to cut out any waste space. Engineers as a rule will not listen to a practical man's suggestions, but I would secure one liberal enough to go over all these things and I be-

lieve we could in this way arrange everything in good shape.

Lizzie.

Number Thirty-eight.

I would like to build a mill of 20,000 to 25,000 spindles. The superintendent of a plant of this size may personally keep track of the slightest details inside and outside. Also, the overseers may personally inspect and keep up to the highest standard every machine, etc., in their departments. Where it is possible for the men who have the most experience and who are usually most concerned in the welfare of the plant to look after details many small leaks may be stopped which aggregate quite a sum in a year.

I would manufacture print cloths, principally 80 square. These goods being standard, especially 80 square, are more likely to be stocked by brokers. Also, I would endeavor to put character into my goods, trade mark them so that even the consumers would know which was the better kind of 80 square.

The mill building would be two stories high. Carding on first floor, spinning on second. This building would be modern in every respect; floors of reinforced concrete. It is obvious that floors of this type will add to the life of the machinery and reduce their upkeep. The windows would be fitted with steel sash, so designed to permit the most in light and ventilation. A fire wall would separate the picking machinery and carding. Also, a partition would separate the spooling and warping from spinning. The weaving would be in an up-to-date weave shed beside the other building. In the weave shed would be placed the slashing, drawing-in and cloth room; each properly partitioned off. The machine shop and steam plant would connect these two buildings at one end. A partitioned passage inside the shop building being used for rolling boxes, etc., from carding to weave shed. A basement under weave shed would be utilized for storage and supply room.

The heating system would be of a hoit air fan type. One in which the moisture in the air could be regulated. Also, it could be used to blow cool air in the mill during hot weather.

The humidifiers would be similar to the automatic motor driven fan type. In the carding, spinning and weaving I would have four automatic controls each. Also, I would put humidifiers in the picker room. Here they would help in several ways.

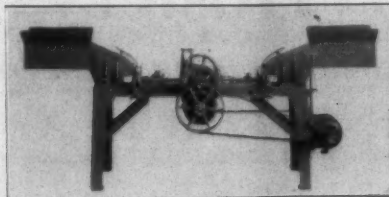
The opening room would be placed convenient to cotton warehouse and would be spacious enough to contain roving waste machine, thread extractor and automatic feeders. I believe in "ageing" cotton and I would have the opening room designed to carry out this idea in the best possible way; feeding by hand directly from the ageing bins to the automatic feeders.

The picker room machinery would be individually driven. This would eliminate those long heavy belts which have to be shipped when starting or stopping. The breaker pickers would be equipped

YOU'LL PROFIT

On the saving in wages of from 4 to 20 laborers, according to your mill conditions if you will install an

"Utsman" Quill Cleaning Machine



as one operator can clean as many quills per day as 5 or 6 laborers can clean by hand—and you have no broken quills—worth considering isn't it?

Our Service Department will furnish you full Information on your quill cleaning problems.

The Terrell Machine Company, Inc.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

with some type of evener motion and to save labor fed by a distributor belt from condenser. I would use two-blade beaters in breakers, running them 1,100 r.p.m., 55 beats per inch. Kirschner beaters in intermediates and finishers, 900 r.p.m., 45 and 40 beats, respectively. Using ball bearings throughout and endless fan and feed belts.

The cards would be driven by two motors. Sometimes it is desired to run half the cards. This arrangement would prevent wearing loose pulleys and save power. They would be placed 2 feet apart from cylinder journals and 3-foot alleys, giving ample room to clean up. All cards right hand, cylinders 170 r.p.m., carding 90 lbs., 10 hours, draft 105, 27-in. doffer, William Firth brush and vacuum stripping system. All belts endless and using Roy grinding rollers.

The drawing would be driven by one motor. Using two processes of drawing, five end frames, front roll making 300 r.p.m. Equipped with hank clock and target stop motion. These frames being placed cross-wise the building.

All the fly frames would be equipped with ball bearing top rolls. Slubbers 72 spindles, 11x5 1-2, 800 r.p.m., spindles and using a twist multiple of 1.3. The slubbers being driven by one motor and placed lengthwise the building. The intermediates would have 112 spindles, running 1,000 r.p.m. Size 8x4. Using a twist multiple of 1.4. Intermediates being driven by one motor and placed lengthwise the building.

The speeders would have 152 spindles, size 7x3 1-2. Warp spindles 1,400 r.p.m. Twist multiple 1.55. Filling spindles 1,400 r.p.m. Twist multiple 1.5. The speeders all being driven by one motor. The front alleys around frames 3 ft. wide, back alleys 2 1-2 ft. The size of the building would give some spare floor for bobbin bins. Monarch bobbin cleaning machine in card room.

The spinning frames would be individually driven. Tape drive on spindles. Warp rings 1 3-4-in., No. 1 flange. Spindles 9,750 r.p.m. Filling rings 1 5-8-in., No. 1 flange. Spindles 8,750 r.p.m. All frames 224 spindles each. Space allowed for yarn bins in spinning room.

The spoolers would be driven by one motor. Tape driven spindles 750 r.p.m., 100 spindles per frame. McCall spooler guide. Using a 6x4 spool. One automatic band machine in spooler room.

The warper drums would be 40-in. diameter, 30 r.p.m., and creels to carry 450 spools. Warpers driven by one motor.

The slashers would be placed on a reinforced concrete floor. Cylinders positive driven, mounted in roller bearings. Size kettles under the floor using the Nivelung circulating system. Size box being equipped with heat regulator. Creels to carry 10 section beams. Slashers driven by one motor.

WELL DRILLING AND DEEP WELL PUMPS

We do the engineering, and have had 32 years experience solving water problems satisfactorily for textile mills.

Sydner Pump & Well Co., Inc.
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COMPLETE DYEHOUSE EQUIPMENT

Special Machinery for
Textile Mills
The Klauder-Weldon Dyeing
Machine Co.
Bethayres, Pa.

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Established 1889

Designing Card Stamping Repeating
FOR ALL TEXTILE FABRICS

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Motors, Generators, Armatures, and Transformers, Rewound and Rebuilt.

Specialty Cotton Mill Work
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Standard Electric Company
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W I L T S Veneer Packing Cases are lighter and stronger

Here are perfect 3-ply Veneer Packing Case Shooks. Their extreme lightness saves 20 to 80 lbs. in freight on every case shipped. They are stronger than inch boards, burglar proof, waterproof and clean—no cracks for dirt to sift through.

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Our Prices are Convincing
Our Service is Quick
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Picker Sticks
Spools
Skewers
Binders
Loom Supplies

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Hickory, N. C.



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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

STANDARDIZE— ECONOMIZE—

A Powers Automatic Heat Regulator saves labor by mechanically controlling temperatures as required, thus relieving the men for work which machines can't do. It also positively prevents the ruin of material through overheating or underheating.

The Powers Regulator never forgets—never procrastinates—never shirks. It controls the heat—keeps it where you want it—all the time.

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GARLAND
LOOM PICKERS and
LOOM HARNESSSES
GARLAND MFG. CO., SACO, ME.

Spartan Sizing Compound Co.

WITHERPSOON & WITHERSPOON, SPARTANBURG, S. C.

Manufacturers of

Spartan Compounds,
Tallows and Gums

The looms would be driven from shafting in basement. One motor to 100 looms. 165 picks per minute. Using twine harness and three bank stop motion. Also, I would pay by the pound.

The cloth room would have sufficient machinery to take care of the cloth properly. Plenty of inspecting machines so that the cloth could be carefully gone over. I would pack or bale the goods according to the requirements of customers.

The machine shop would have two lathes, milling machine, shaper and automatic gear cutting machine, also drill press and hydraulic press.

The supply room would be in charge of a competent man having an assistant. They would order all

supplies, distribute same on requisition from overseers, charging charging same to their departments. Also, they would issue special tools to shop men and yard employees, charging same to them until returned. The supply man would also act as shipping clerk and cotton grader.

The village would be arranged so that each house would have a small garden and good yarns, which they would be encouraged to keep neat and in order. The houses would be three and four rooms, equipped with lights, bath and sewerage, and would be rigidly inspected weekly to see that they were kept in good condition.

In general everything around the plant and village would be systematized and records kept showing

who was responsible. The waste strippings, notes, etc., would be weighed daily and placed in proper places in waste house. A cotton sampling room would be provided in the warehouse; there records of all the cotton run would be kept checking against the invoices received in the office. I would have ample carding and spinning machinery, especially pickers, cards and drawing. By having plenty of preparatory machinery I probably could use a lower grade cotton or a per cent of lower grade cotton than is usually used for this class of goods and not impair the quality.

Sambo.

A New Textile Paper.

(Continued from Page 18)

subscribed by Jeff Palmer, Paul Palmer and O. F. Armfield.

It is understood that a weekly paper to be known as The Textile Home will be published in the same style as the former Mill News, that is, it will carry textile news, stories, baseball news, etc.

Kwitcherbelliakini!!

While attending a recent convention a small folder containing the above slogan was placed at each banquet plate as a kind of business booster.

We had a desire at that time and have felt the desire many times since to send a copy of the folder to every cotton manufacturer in New England.

We have known communities to spend large sums in advertising and announcing to the world their many advantages as manufacturing centers but the New England cotton manufacturers have reversed the usual plan and have spent three months telling the world that New England is not a fit place in which to manufacture cotton.

They have not changed public sentiment and are apparently no nearer winning their strike than when it began but they continue to decry their section and in speeches and interviews continue to tell their troubles to everybody.

The public will join us in saying to them Kwitcherbelliakini.

Mill Building in New England.

Lest anyone think that New England is going entirely out of the textile industry we give the following items as taken from one page of the Textile Review of Boston:

A building 150x79 ft., three stories high, is to be built by the Eaton Rapids (Mich.) Woolen Mills Company, Inc.

It is reported that the Smith Yarn Co., Inc., of Worcester, Mass., is to install 10 sets of woolen machinery in the plant previously occupied by the Regal Shoe Company at Milford, Mass.

It is reported that plans are being made for the building of the Forest Woolen Mill at Bangor, Me., by Corson Bros. & Co., which is capitalized at \$1,000,000.

It is reported that a mill building of brick construction three stories high, to cost in the vicinity of \$1,000,000, is to be built for the Abbot Worsted Company at Forge Village, Mass.

The Talbot Mills at North Billerica, Mass., are to erect a four-story steel and concrete addition to their plant, to cost \$140,000. This company is equipped with 24 sets, 200 broad looms, 10,420 woolen spindles.

The construction of a woolen mill 54x120 feet, to cost in the vicinity of \$100,000, has been started by the Kent Manufacturing Company at Clifton Heights, Pa. This mill now operates 22 sets, 200 broad looms, on blankets and army and navy cloths.

It is reported that a three-story building, 65x100 feet, is to be built by the Pitman Manufacturing Company, Laconia, N. H., for the purpose of extending the capacity of the plant; as well as providing for a new dye house. The mill manufactures woolen and cotton on 6 sets and 250 knitting machines.

It will be noted that all of these items refer to woolen or worsted mills but it shows that the textile industry of New England is not as dead as many seem to believe.

British Textile Unemployment Decreasing.

Approximately 163,000 textile workers were listed as unemployed in March, an improvement of 17 per cent as compared with December, according to a report from Trade Commissioner Butler, London. More than 50 per cent of this number were cotton workers. Unemployment in the woolen and worsted industries was about 23,000, an improvement of 36 per cent compared with December.



STEEL SHELVING




FACTORY EQUIPMENT

From Warehouse Stock

David Lupton's Sons Co. Philadelphia

PULLEYS HANGERS

The WOOD Line

SONS CO.

CLUTCHES



Power Saving

is an important item in transmission machinery and a factor that has been given careful attention in the

Universal Giant Friction Clutch

This clutch with friction surfaces of large area, compact mechanism and unusual strength is readily applied and adjusted, gives maximum results with minimum wear and is adapted for all classes of service where a friction clutch can be used. Save power with WOOD'S Transmission Machinery.

COUPLINGS

Catalogue on request

T. B. Wood's Sons Co.


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MILTON G. SMITH, Sou Sales Agent,
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POWER TRANSMITTING MACHINERY

MI- CLEANSER

The Perfected, Non-Soluble, Cleaning, Polishing Cleansor, Deodorizing Scouring & Scrubbing Powder. "Six in One"



Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

Your Mill Supply House will furnish you Mi-Cleanser, or order direct from the factory.

Champion Chemical Co.

Charlie Nichols, General Manager
Asheville, N. C.

Knit Goods

Philadelphia, Pa.—The knit goods markets showed little change during the week. Trade is rather dull on the whole, but prices remain steady. Sellers say they must secure higher prices as soon as present stocks are depleted and that new business cannot be handled on the present basis, owing to the advance in yarn prices. Some improvement was noted in the hosiery market last week. Full fashioned goods continued in fairly steady demand. One of the best hosiery sellers is said to be silk and artificial silk mixed, made with two strands of tram and 150 denier artificial, selling to jobbers at around \$7 per dozen. The demand for white hosiery has not yet developed yet, although a good business in whites is predicted as soon as the retail demand gets well under way.

Little is doing in cottons, and prices show a wide range. It is possible to buy 144-needle cotton hosiery, made of 30-carded yarns, as low as 75c to jobbers. Manufacturers are not anxious to do much in cottons now and are devoting their attention to other grades. This tendency is due to a difficulty in obtaining good cotton yarns, according to producers, who complain that they are unable to get yarns that will meet the required tensile strength test regardless of price. This complaint is also heard about silk yarns, and one manufacturer declared that he found as high as 65 per cent seconds caused by breakage of inferior yarns at high prices.

There is no improvement in the demand for fall underwear, although some Southern buyers who have been in the market during the past week are reported to have placed some small orders for ten and twelve pound garments. Balbriggans are selling somewhat better at steady prices. Standard 6 1-2-pound union suits are selling to jobbers at \$5.50, approximately, although some sellers are reported to be selling as low as \$4.50. There is little interest shown in women's knitted undergarments, except in vests, selling at about \$2 a dozen. Drawers, at about the same price, are moving sluggishly, and there is a good demand for silk vests at \$15 a dozen.

As has been the case for months, the direct-to-retailer mills were booking the big end of the hosiery business, relatively. These mills have one thing that many jobbers seem not to have—stock. This is given by a commission man as the explanation for the busier scenes in the retailer mills. He charges the merchandise head with the blame

for badly broken stocks in jobber warehouses. These autocrats, he says, suffer from long range vision, which precludes the likelihood of their ability to appreciate the holes in stocks as the department heads see them. Because his establishment may have too much of muslins, prints, percales, sheetings and the like he simply clamps the lid on buying, and frequently leaves large holes in the stock of hosiery, for example.

Making the Most of the Floor Space.

(Continued from Page 10).

can be speeded up more to produce a larger amount of goods. Other machines should have the speed reduced in order to increase the production.

In many mills having high ceiling, floor space is rendered more efficient by having elevated offices over the machinery, also elevated storage space, both of which are cheaper than basic floor space. This is because elevated floor space within any department requires neither extra foundation nor extra roof.

A great deal of floor space has been reclaimed by making the machinery narrower and of closer gauge. This applies to spoolers, spinning frames and twisters.

In the case of the revolving flat card which was adopted in this country over thirty years ago to take the place of the little wooden card which was 36 inches wide—the new revolving top flat card is all iron usually made 40 inches wide and occupies about 30 per cent more floor space than the old wooden card, but the production is twice or more than the old wooden card.

The developments of the upright drying cans is a big floor space saver over the horizontal drying can system.

Any changes in the design of machinery which can be made so as to utilize more of overhead space is a floor area economy.

The elimination of parts is of great advantage in reducing the waste of floor space. It is now possible to build a one-story structure one hundred feet wide and of any length without having the use of any posts to support the roof. This is accomplished by a truss saw-tooth form of mill and which entirely eliminates the post. This facilitates great economy in the installation of the machinery and in the movements of the help, and for the traffic of the product throughout the plant.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT MADE IN COTTON SPINNING IN QUARTER OF A CENTURY

The Richards-Hinds Light Running Rolls

Over 1,400,000 Spindles Equipped to Date

Guaranteed Claims

Cockley Yarn Preventor

Extra Strength of Yarn

Less Waste

Greater Production

Less Change of Roll Settings

Reduced Cost of Spinning

One-third Saved on Leather Covered Rolls

Better Spinning with Improved Product

All machine builders are agents and will quote prices for new work.

Also for prices and particulars write to

The Metallic Drawing Roll Company
Indian Orchard, Mass.

Seamless

with a double rolled top.

Clear Entrance and Exit

The sliver always coils up evenly inside this Laminar Roving Can—there is no top sway. Smooth inside and finished with a moisture-proof coating. Outside painted or varnished as desired. Ten and twelve inch diameter. And when you write your order for fiber trucks, baskets and cars, see that it also calls for Laminar Receptacles. Of course we make a seamed roving can—The Twentieth Century. Send for our new book, "Laminars, the Receptacles That Stand the Gaff."

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New England Dept.: 12 Pearl St., Boston

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Factories at Wilmington
and Newark, Del.



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MILL RECEPTACLES



Southern Agent
E. S. PLAYER
Greenville, S. C.

The humid atmosphere in textile mills causes employees to consume large quantities of water. These employees require cool water supplied in a sanitary manner—the "old tin cup" won't do.

A PURO Cooler with its Sanitary Fountain is the logical dispenser of Pure Cool Drinking water.

We are holding a copy of catalog for you—may we send it?

Made only by the

**PURO SANITARY DRINKING
FOUNTAIN CO.,**

Haydenville, Mass.

REMOVOIL

Why not eliminate all of your oil spots that show up in your cloth room. Removoil is doing it in a large number of mills. Try a ten-gallon can and be convinced.

MASURY-YOUNG CO.

Established 1857

BOSTON, MASS.

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY — BOSTON



Winding machines for single and ply yarns, cotton, woolen, worsted and silk. Write for circular describing the NEW WIND DOUBLER, also the No. 80 for winding SUPERCONES.

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WINTHROP S. WARREN

—Agents—

OUR SPINNING RINGS—SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE

Start Easiest, Run Smoothest, Wear Longest!

PAWTUCKET SPINNING RING CO.
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.

Bosson & Lane

Manufacturers of

B&L Anti-Chlorine, the Dependable Neutralizing
Agent for Chlorine in Cotton
Bleaching

Works and Office, Atlantic, Mass.

Sole Selling Agents

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MERCHANDISING
FOR TEXTILE MILLS

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Standard
Size of the South

Mildew, bleach and dye troubles are unknown to mills
using Sizol

THE SEYDEL CHEMICAL COMPANY

NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.

Jersey City, N. J.

Nitro, W. Va.

Sizings

Softeners

Finishings

S. C. Thomas and C. C. Clark, Spartanburg, S. C.

Cotton Goods

New York.—Cotton goods markets were strong throughout the past week, and the buying, while in many cases covered small lots only, showed a wider range than has been the case for some time. Manufacturers and converters using gray goods placed considerable business for future and nearby delivery. There was an increase in business on print cloths, sheetings and fine combed yarn goods. Drills were better and there was also more business in drills and specialties for converting. While prices have been moved up, there are not yet on a parity with the steady rise that cotton has shown during the past two weeks.

A good many mills are much firmer in their price ideas since selling off a considerable portion of their stock accumulations. The new prices name for fall business percales, and prints have induced buyers to place a moderate amount of business, although buyers are showing a disposition to resist further advances on finished goods.

The jobbing trades report a better volume of business in wash goods for spot delivery. Napped goods for fall are coming in for more interest and show promise of marked activity. Bleached goods continue rather quiet. It is now estimated that the curtailment brought about by the strike in New England has so far kept 200,000,000 yards of standard staple goods off the market.

A very gratifying feature of the market last week was that the demand for various lines broadened steadily. For instance, converters handling goods for the shoe trade, who have been buying very sparingly for the past few weeks were in the market for large quantities during the last few days of the week. Finishers of goods for the automobile trades have been buying larger quantities during the past week and there are indications that the surplus stocks of these goods are pretty well cleaned out, so that the goods now moving are coming from the mills.

Tobacco cloths for a variety of uses are being ordered more liberally by some users than for some time past. A number of converters using thin constructions for specialty work have also been providing against future requirements. Staple wide print cloths were quiet for the day, with holders asking 8 1-4c for 38 1-2-inch 64x60s and 9 1-4c for 68x72s. Traders are doing business in small lots 1-8c under these levels, but it is admitted that large

quantities are not to be had under the 1-4c levels.

There has been more business in heavy sheetings and in heavy goods generally in the past two or three days. Prices are much firmer and some houses that advanced their figures sharply two days ago are now beginning to get business. Trading has been done in 4-yard 56x60s at 10c, and some houses are holding their better grades at 10 1-2c. It is said to be hard to get 5.50s under 7 1-4c or 5-yard 31-inch under 7 1-2c. Odd lots may be picked up, but when contracts are talked of mills hold firmly for the higher levels.

Osnaburgs, drills and single filling duck have been bought more liberally in the past few days. The bag trade has been purchasing osnaburgs quite liberally, having secured supplementary orders from many trades allied with building. Many specialty cloths for the automobile trade are being bought and shipped to finishing works. More business has been done in shoe lining fabrics on a basis of 35c to 37c a pound.

There is a steady small lot business reported on fine combed staple fabrics, and orders for fancies continue to go in steadily, but in moderate lots.

Tire manufacturers are continually increasing the size and frequency of their purchases, according to fabrics manufacturers, who report that the demand for cords is beginning to show a greater margin over the demand for builder fabrics. Prices hold firm in the same range, dependent upon quality.

The trade in cotton ducks is perceptibly brighter than it has been, and sellers report a well divided demand for all grades and types, with no grade either much better or much worse than others. Prices show a tendency to stiffen somewhat.

Silk and cotton mixtures are quiet, and there is no great amount of inquiry about. Converters seem unable to pass on the prices asked by weavers, and as a result they are not buying until there is a better demand from retailers and jobbers.

Prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch, 64x64s, 6 3-4; print cloths, 27-inch, 64x60s, 6 3-8; gray goods, 38 1-2-inch, 64x64s, 8 1-2; gray goods, 39-inch, 68x72s, 9 1-8; gray goods, 38-inch, 80x80s, 11 1-2; brown sheetings, 3-yard, 10 3-4; brown sheetings, 4-yard, 10; brown sheetings, Southern standard, 11 3-4; tickings, 8-ounce, 25, nominal; denims, 2.20, 16 1-2; staple ginghams, 16 1-2; dress ginghams, 20 to 22 1-2.



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The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Prices on cotton yarns held up well during the week, and buyers continued to purchase fair sized quantities. Yarn handlers here, however, state that there has not yet been a good response to the higher prices and that yarn prices are still out of line with the advance in raw cotton. The greater part of the business is being placed by knitters and market reports indicate that the weaving trades are, on the whole, still generally slow. Business from insulating trades is not as active as it was two weeks ago, but very good sales are still being made to manufacturers in these lines. The underwear mills continue to purchase more yarns than the hosiery manufacturers. Prices on Eastern yarns showed very little change during the week, but sellers of these yarns say that prices will have to be moved up.

Prices in Southern yarns were again moved up during the latter part of the week, and there was less buying at the new levels. The market was very firm and dealers reported that the low price was 32 cents for 10s; 35 cents for 20s and 39 cents for 30s single and two-ply carded skeins and warps. These prices seem to represent the market as accurately as is possible under present conditions, although it is still possible to buy some bargain lots at prices lower than those quoted. On the other hand, many spinners are quoting prices considerably above the above figures. Prices seem to be in spinners' hands at the moment and further advances throughout the whole list are expected by the trade here.

Open market quotations for carded yarns in this market can not be accepted as representing anything except what the majority of the Southern spinners believe is the lowest they can take in view of the present status of cotton. Even taking this as a gauge of values, there have developed very marked differences of opinion as to how closely the bulk of the spinners are following cotton.

In the case of Southern combed yarns, the upward movement of prices has lately received greater support from buyers than is witnessed for carded yarns. This appears to be due chiefly to the reported increase in current sales

made by local mercerizers in the West and parts of the South. The spinners of Southern combed yarns also occupy a very much stronger position than the myriad of small spinners of carded yarns, exercising better control over production and thereby being relieved of the large surplus yarn stocks which handicap the Southern carded yarn mills.

Since May 1, sufficient new business has been booked and old contracts reinstated for completion, to keep combed yarn spindles engaged through August in a considerable group of Southern mills. This leaves some representative local selling interests with relatively little production to offer for delivery during the next three months, but they are still holding to a conservative position on prices.

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps, Etc.			
10s	33	@	2-ply 26s 38 1/2 @
12s to 14s	33	@ 34	2-ply 30s 42 @ 44
2-ply 16s	35	@	2-ply 40s 56 @ 57
2-ply 20s	36	@ 37	2-ply 50s 73 @
2-ply 24s	37 1/2	@ 38 1/2	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins.			
5s to 10s	32	@	36s 51 @
10s to 12s	33	@ 34	40s 55 @ 58
14s	34 1/2	@	40s ex. 63 @ 66
16s	35	@	50s 73 @ 76
20s	36	@	60s 82 @
24s	37	@ 38	Carpet—
26s	38 1/2	@	8s, 3, 4 and
30s	40	@	2-ply .25 @ 26
			5-ply .25 @ 26
Duck Yarns.			
3, 4 & 5-ply—			3, 4 & 5-ply—
8s	32	@	16s 35 @
10s	33	@	20s 36 @
Southern Single Chain Warps.			
6s to 10s	33	@	22s 37 1/2 @
12s	34	@	24s 38 @
14s	35	@	26s 39 @
16s	36	@	30s 42 @ 44
20s	38	@	40s 56 @ 58
Southern Single Skeins.			
6s to 8s	31	@	20s 36 @
10s	32	@ 32 1/2	22s 36 1/2 @
12s	33	@	24s 37 @
14s	34	@	26s 38 @
16s	35	@	30s 41 @
18s	36	@	
Southern Frame Cones.			
8s	32	@	22s 36 1/2 @
10s	33	@	24s 37 1/2 @
12s	34	@	26s 38 @
14s	35 1/2	@	30s 40 @
16s	36	@	30s db cd 43 @
18s	37	@ 35 1/2	30s ty. in 38 @
20s	38	@	40s 54 @ 55
Southern Combed Peeler Skeins, Etc.			
2-ply 30s	64	@	2-ply 60s 01 @
2-ply 36s	68	@	2-ply 70s 96 @ 1 00
2-ply 40s	73	@	2-ply 80s 1 15 @
2-ply 50s	82	@	
Combed Peeler Cones.			
10s	44 1/2	@	20s 47 @
12s	45	@	22s 49 @
14s	45 1/2	@	24s 50 @
16s	46	@	26s 51 @
18s	47	@	
Eastern Carded Peeler Thread Twist Skeins.			
20s, 2-ply	41	1/4	36s, 2-ply 53 @
22s, 2-ply	43	@	40s, 2-ply 58 @
24s, 2-ply	44	@	45s, 2-ply 63 @
30s, 2-ply	49	@	50s, 2-ply 76 @ 79
Eastern Carded Cones.			
10s	35	@	22s 40 @
12s	35 1/2	@	26s 42 @
14s	36	@	28s 44 @
20s	40	@	16s 38 @
			30s 45 @

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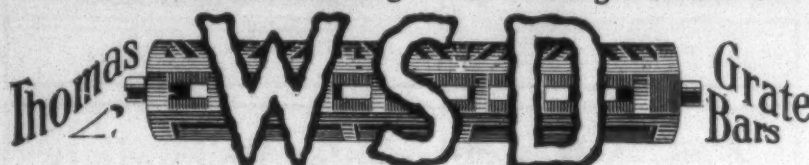
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Want Department

Stenographer Wanted.

One who is experienced in textile business, to report Textile Association meeting at Wrightsville, June 2nd and 3rd. Steno, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of W. J. Jordan, who has just resigned as overseer of spinning at the Swift Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., please notify Pearl Jordan at 1425 Sixth Ave., Columbus, Ga.

Wanted—Electrician.

Capable of rewinding motors and keeping same in repair. Right job for the right man. Electric, care Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

Just One Minute.

After completing a textile course and working a short while as grinder and overseer, I was given charge of a yarn mill that was at that time run down and in bad condition, had not paid the stockholders anything in three years. I was assistant manager and superintendent of this mill for 15 years, and after the first 6 months did not fail to pay a good dividend each and every year, and making permanent improvements all along. I saved a few thousand dollars and went in business with another party, which I have now arranged to be away from, and if you are not getting what you think you should out of your mill, I would be glad to take the matter up with you, referring you to the above mill. Address Business, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

Wanted.

15 Whittin Spinning Frames, 2 or 2 1-4-in. ring, 3 1-4 or 4-in. space.
6 40-in. Whittin Cards.
12 40-in. Saco-Pettee Cards, 27-in. doffer, 12-in. coils, 110 flats.
18 37-in. H. & B. Cards, 12-in. coils, 110 flats.
4 Whittin or Saco-Lowell Beam Twisters, 4 1-2-in. ring, 5 1-2-in. gauge, tape drive.
1 36-in. Vertical Opener.
200 10x36-in. roving cans.
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Mrs. Bessie Testo,
height 5 ft. 10 in., weight 110 pounds, curly, bobbed hair, 17 years old.

J. Emory McKellar,
height 5 ft. 4 in., 23 years old, picture of woman tattooed on right arm.
Left Charlotte together about ten days ago, leaving child of Mrs. Testo. Anyone learning their whereabouts please wire Wylie, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

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EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern Textile Industry.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill, or carder and spinner. Practical man of 23 years' experience. Now assistant superintendent. Have been superintendent of both yarn and cloth mill and can give gilt-edged references. Address No. 3438.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or master mechanic. Now employed as mechanic, but have had 19 years in carding and spinning and can handle either room in first class manner. Good references. No. 3439.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had similar position in some of the best mills in the South and my long experience and success in the mill fits me to handle plant on either yarns or goods. Fine references. Address No. 3440.

WANT position as cloth room overseer. Now running cloth room for mill on ducks, drills and sheetings, tire fabrics. Giving satisfaction but want better paying place. Good references. Address No. 3441.

WANT position as superintendent. More than 20 years as superintendent and overseer and am high class man in every respect. Long record of satisfactory service. Address No. 3442.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed in electric drive mill, but am also familiar with steam drive and am expert in machine shop work. Satisfactory references as to character and ability. Address No. 3443.

WANT position as roller coverer. Five years experience in good shops. Can come on short notice. Prefer mill shop. Address No. 3444.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Long experience and can get results. Good references. Address No. 3446.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been superintendent over 15 years and have handled all classes of work. Competent and excellent manager of help. References. Address No. 3447.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced reliable man who is now superintendent of large mill, but who wishes to change for excellent reasons. Address No. 3448.

WANT position as master mechanic or engineer. Experienced on both steam and electric drive, 8 years experience. Married, settled habits. Address No. 3449.

WANT position as superintendent of hosiery yarn mill. Have held such a position in several good mills. Now employed as overseer of card twisting and weaving in large mill. Would consider overseers' job at \$150 or more per month. Have had excellent experience in every mill department. Address No. 3450.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as general superintendent of two mills, but have good reasons for wanting to change. Would like to get in touch with some mill needing man who can get quality and quantity production. Address No. 4451.

WANT position as superintendent. Can furnish references as to character and ability. Address No. 3453.

WANT position as manager or superintendent in the Carolinas or Georgia. Am high class man who would not consider less than \$4,000 per year. I am not looking for a "good job" but wish to correspond with some mill that is not getting results and needs a first class manager. Address No. 3453.

WANT position as overseer of carding. My references are ample proof of my experience, character and ability to get results. Correspondence solicited. Address No. 3454.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or both in small mill. Have handled Nos. from 3s to 60s white and colored. Age 45, married. Best of references. Address No. 3455.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or would take second hand's place in large room. Have had 20 years experience in spinning, 5 years as overseer spinning and twisting. Can come on short notice. Good references. Address No. 3456.

WANT position as carder, or spinner, or both, thoroughly experienced in both departments. Now employed but can change on short notice. Address No. 3457.

WANT position as superintendent of hosiery mill. Thoroughly familiar with all phases of hosiery manufacture and can get excellent results. Good references. Address No. 3458.

WANT position as carder, or spinner, or both. Now giving satisfaction in good mill, but want a larger job. Experienced, sober and reliable. Address No. 3459.

WANT position as carder or spinner, or superintendent of small mill. High class man who can get real results. Now employed but will change for larger place. Address No. 3460.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer carding and spinning in large mill. Long experience, competent and reliable. References. Address No. 3461.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer spinning. Experienced man who has always given satisfaction over long period of years. Address No. 3462.

WANT position as master mechanic and chief engineer. Would like to connect with group of mills needing high class man. Familiar with both steam and electric drive. Address No. 3463.

WANT position as overseer of large card room, white or colored work. First class man in every particular and can furnish excellent references. Address No. 3464.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill, hosiery yarns preferred. Would like run down mill to pull out of hole. Age 48, married, long experience. Address No. 3465.

WANT position as overseer weaving, 25 years experience in weaving rooms, both white and colored work, such as sheetings, jeans, canton flannels, chambrays, denims, tickings, sateens, shirtings, plaids and terry towels. Experienced on plain, Draper and Crompton & Knowles box looms, including magazines. Good references. Will go anywhere. Address No. 3466.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 31, long experience. Will go anywhere to get good place. Address No. 3467.

WANT position as master mechanic and engineer. Training and experience qualifies me to handle work in competent manner. Especially good with electric plants. Good references. Address No. 3468.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding or spinning in large mill. My references show long period of good service, good character and steady worker. Address No. 3469.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer spinning. Now employed and giving satisfaction, but want larger place. References furnished to show my experience and record. Address No. 3470.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or would take second hand's place in large mill. Age 35; 25 years experience; now employed as overseer but wish to change. Married and settled, good references. Address No. 3471.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner. Now employed as overseer in large mill. Over 15 years experience as superintendent and overseer. Good references. Address No. 3472.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or second hand. Over 15 years in weaving, experience as fixer, second hand and overseer. I. C. S. training, can handle prints, drills, chambrays, sheetings, denims, etc. Best of references. Address No. 3473.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Now employed as overseer but have good reason for wanting to change. Long experience in spinning, can handle long or short staple cotton. Prefer mill in Georgia, but would consider place in South Carolina or Alabama. Excellent references. Address No. 3474.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or cloth mill, or would take large card room in good mill. Now employed as superintendent and have been superintendent and overseer for 25 years. Excellent reasons for making a change. Fine references. Address No. 3475.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn or cloth mill, or manager of smaller mill. Have a long record of efficient and successful service. Special experience in bleaching. Can furnish excellent references from a number of very successful mill officers under whom I have been employed. Address No. 3476.

WANT position as master mechanic. Am 39 years old and have had 20 years experience in mill machine work and engine rooms. Thoroughly competent man in every respect. Good references. Address No. 3477.

WANT position as superintendent, overseer of spinning or weaving. Can show my qualifications for either of above jobs if given an opportunity. Settled man of good habits. Address No. 3478.

WANT position as general superintendent, or agent for cotton yarn mill or plain cloth mill. Have been mill superintendent and manager for a long term of years and solicit correspondence with strong company needing a high class man to operate its plant on efficient and economical basis. A-1 references. Address No. 3479.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now giving satisfaction as weaver but want a larger place. References to show ability, character and experience. Address No. 3480.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced on both plain and fancy goods and can give excellent references. Address No. 3481.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Now have charge of spinning in large plant, but have good reasons for wishing to change. Would like opportunity to submit my references. Address No. 3482.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn, cordage, or weave mill on white goods. Now employed as superintendent and have been on this job for the past 12 years. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3483.

WANT position as overseer spinning, spooling and warping, or would take second hand's place in large mill. Age 36, married, good manager of help. 20 years in spinning rooms, references as to character and ability. Address No. 3484.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience in a number of good mills and can handle a card room in first class manner. Address No. 3485.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large carding or spinning room. Have been superintendent for last 12 years, long experience as overseer. Excellent references. Address No. 3486.

WANT position as superintendent or assistant superintendent, or carder or spinner in large mill. Have held present job as carder for 10 years and have charge of 2 card rooms. Will go anywhere for the right job. Fine references. Address No. 3487.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or assistant superintendent in large mill. Have held present job as superintendent for many years and have given entire satisfaction. Excellent references. Address No. 3488.

WANT position as superintendent of small yarn mill, or overseer carding or spinning in large mill. Have had long practical experience and have completed textile course. Good references. Address No. 3489.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed as second hand, but am capable of handling overseer's place. Practical man and I. C. S. graduate. Age 27, Married. Excellent references. Address No. 3490.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as such, but want larger job. Especially qualified for weaving mill on fine and fancy goods. Have successfully handled a number of large Southern mills. Fine references. Address No. 3491.

WANT position as superintendent of weave mill, or would take place as carder and spinner in large mill. With present company five years, last three as superintendent. Ten years as overseer carding and spinning. Address No. 3492.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as overseer with one of the largest mills in the South. Have been with same company for six years. By experience and training am qualified to handle superintendent's position. Can give best of references. Address No. 3493.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Now employed as overseer, but wish better place and can come on short notice. Excellent references as to experience, character and ability. Address No. 3494.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed. Long experience as master mechanic and engineer in good mills. Can handle either steam or electric drive. Good machine shop and repair man. Address No. 3495.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Competent, reliable man whose experience and training is reflected in ability to get results. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 3496.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on both plain and fancy goods and all makes of looms used in South. Steady worker, good habits, good manager of help. Address No. 3497.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had nine years experience as master mechanic, 20 years with steam and electric drive and mill machine work. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3497.

WANT position as overseer of spinning, or would take carding. Long experience in both departments and can give satisfactory references. Address No. 3498.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Have had over 30 years experience in some of the best mills in the South, and have handled practically every kind of goods made in Southern mills. Wish to correspond with mill needing thoroughly reliable man who can handle cloth room in efficient manner. References. Address No. 3500.

WANT position as master mechanic. Experienced, reliable man now employed, but wish a larger place. References to show long record of satisfactory service with a number of first class mills. Address No. 3501.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. Experienced on both electric and steam drive and am competent to handle machine shop and general repair work. Good references. Address No. 3502.

WANT position as superintendent of large yarn or cloth mill or manager of smaller mill. High class, efficient man with long experience as superintendent and manager and can get results. Excellent references. Address No. 3503.

WANT position as overseer of carding, or would take place as second hand in large room. Practical, experienced man of character and ability, good manager of help. Fine references. Address No. 3504.

WANT position as superintendent, or carder and spinner. Many years experience in all these positions in some of the best mills in the South. Excellent references. Address No. 3505.

WANT position as overseer of carding in small or medium sized mill, or second hand in large mill. Age 26; married; I. C. S. graduate; good references as to character and ability. Address No. 3506.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed in large mill and giving satisfaction, but have good reasons for wishing to change. Experience includes work on practically all goods made in the South. Good references. Address No. 3507.

WANT position as overseer of carding or spinning or both, or superintendent. Now employed as night spinning in large mill and giving entire satisfaction, but wish day work. References from past and present employers. Address No. 3509.

WANT position as master mechanic and engineer. Have had 12 years experience in steam and electric driven plant and can handle either in competent manner. Good references. Address No. 3510.

WANT position as overseer of weaving in mill on plain or fancy goods. Now employed, but can change on short notice. Experience and training cover a long period of years in a number of good mills. Good references. Address No. 3511.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Practical man of long experience who is fitted to handle your weave room on efficient and economical basis. Good references. Address No. 3512.

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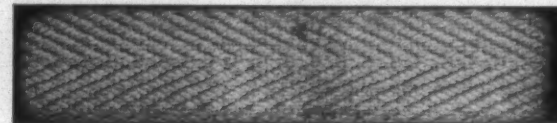
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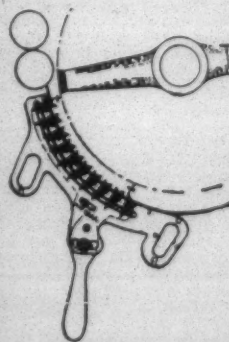
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BULLETIN NO. 3

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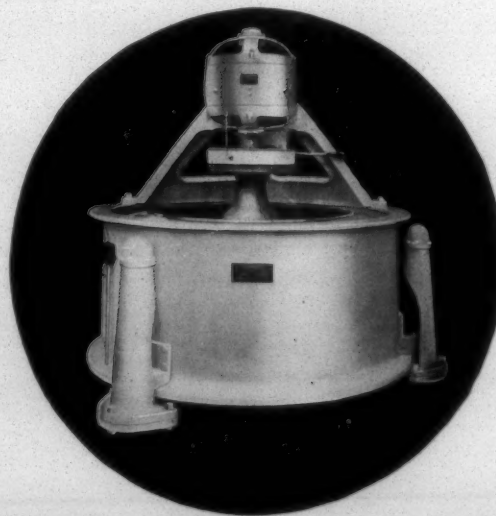
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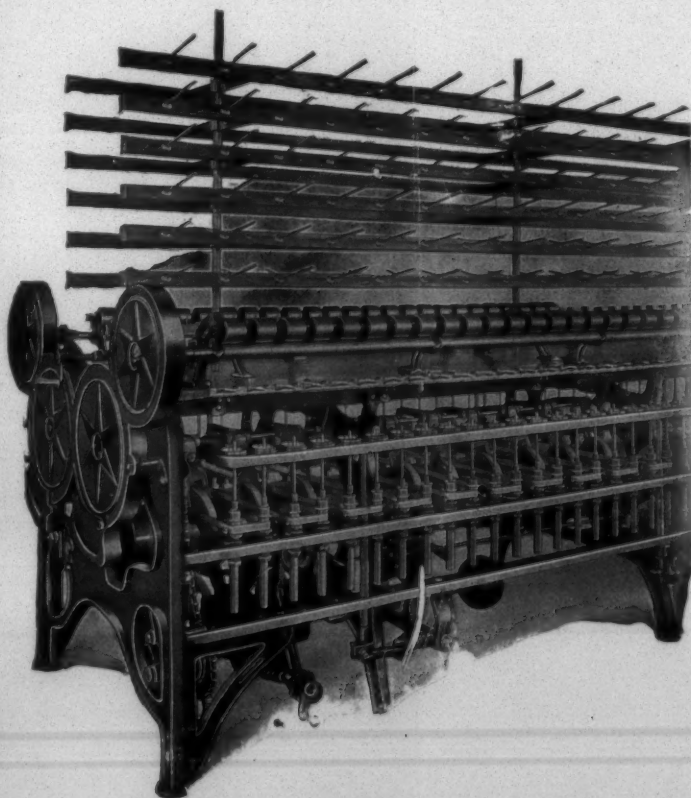
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Card Feeds	Condensers
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